

# **Assessment of Agency Funding for Shooting Ranges and Hunter Education**

Sponsored by:

**Archery Trade Association  
Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation  
International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies  
International Hunter Education Association  
National Rifle Association  
National Shooting Sports Foundation  
Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer's Institute  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Wildlife Management Institute**

Prepared by:



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**August 2003**

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## A Snapshot

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The *Assessment of Agency Funding for Shooting Ranges and Hunter Education* represents the most recent—and most complete—attempt to gather information on the funding and administration of hunter education and shooting range programs administered by the wildlife agencies within the United States. Other, less complete attempts to gather this information have been made in the past.

The goal of the assessment is to collect information in a systematic manner and to establish a baseline so that trends can be tracked. A similar assessment is planned to be repeated approximately every five years. While this assessment is far from perfect, it establishes the much needed fundamentals. However, it begs for further analysis and I encourage you to study aggressively its contents. As you read it, please think of ways to improve the quality of data that it contains. All comments and suggestions are welcome!

Initially, it would appear that gathering this data would be easy and straightforward. It is not. There are literally 50 different answers to a single question. This report contains several thousand footnotes that provide clarification of the often-subtle nuances for each program. Understanding those nuances is critical to obtaining a clear picture of how these programs are structured and funded.

We are grateful to those administrators who took the time to carefully walk the researchers through their programs, so that we could gather this information in a systematic manner. The programs that these administrators run are vital to the future of hunting, shooting and wildlife conservation as we know it. They also often are overlooked and taken for granted. The conservation community owes them, and the volunteers that they lead, a huge debt.

Highlighting the fact that these nuances exist within programs is not a criticism of any program. Rather, it is the recognition of the different staffing, organizational and budgeting prerogatives of the state wildlife agencies, and it is mentioned to note the realities of conducting such an assessment as this.

There is much to be learned within the report. I encourage everyone to make detailed analysis of the information contained.

Some of the program highlights include:

- Thirty-two state programs showed budget increases during the five years that the assessment was tracked. Several programs grew substantially during this time. Nine showed budget decreases.
- Most of the budget increases identified can be traced to the availability and use of Section 10 funds. These funds were first made available in 2001. Twenty-nine states took advantage of that opportunity. Eight additional states indicated that they used these funds in 2002.

- Most of the additional funding was directed toward improvements in the hunter education portion of the program. The biggest need identified for hunter education was full implementation of the voluntary national hunter education standards, adopted by the International Hunter Education Association.
- Several states indicated that Section 10 funding was the spark that they needed to initiate a shooting range program.
- For a variety of reasons, 21 states indicated that they did not use Section 10 funds for either hunter education or shooting range development. This number likely will be reduced when the next assessment is conducted.
- Thirty-four states indicated that they had some sort of a shooting range program. The type of program sponsored ran the full spectrum of program components. Several states indicated that their shooting range program was not part of the hunter education program and was housed in either the wildlife management or habitat management programs. Further analysis of the variety of program types and elements is needed.
- Twenty-one states indicated that they had conducted a needs-assessment for shooting ranges within their state. Most states have conducted a needs-assessment for the hunter education program as part of the federal aid grant program process.
- Twenty-three states indicated that they have created a shooting range inventory. Unfortunately, several states indicated that the current inventories are outdated. Further analysis of the benefits of such inventories is needed.
- Sixteen states indicated that there were increased opportunities to shoot using archery equipment; 20 states indicated that these opportunities remained unchanged. And, nine states indicated that these opportunities decreased.
- Eleven states indicated that there were increased opportunities to shoot using firearms; 14 states indicated that these opportunities remained unchanged. And, 19 states indicated that these opportunities decreased.

This report contains many encouraging signs regarding the importance that wildlife agencies place on the hunter education and shooting range program. Other reviewers likely will find additional points of interest. Again, I encourage that kind of analysis. Unfortunately, it also identifies states that have not invested in these programs as deeply as funding allows. Time will tell whose investment strategy will pay the biggest dividends.

Again, I wish to thank all of the program administrators who assisted us in this project, as well as the cooperators who believed that collecting this information was a valuable exercise.

Bob Byrne  
*Wildlife Management Institute*

# Table of Contents

<b>A Snapshot</b> .....	i
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	iii
<b>Introduction</b> .....	1
<b>Northeast Region</b> .....	3
Connecticut.....	11
Delaware .....	13
Maine.....	15
Maryland .....	17
Massachusetts.....	19
New Hampshire.....	22
New Jersey .....	24
New York .....	27
Pennsylvania.....	30
Rhode Island.....	33
Vermont.....	36
West Virginia .....	39
<b>Southeast Region</b> .....	43
Alabama .....	51
Arkansas .....	54
Florida .....	56
Georgia.....	58
Kentucky .....	60
Louisiana .....	63
Mississippi.....	65
North Carolina.....	68
South Carolina.....	70
Tennessee .....	72
Virginia .....	75
<b>Midwest Region</b> .....	77
Illinois .....	85
Indiana.....	87
Iowa.....	89
Kansas .....	91
Michigan .....	94
Minnesota.....	98
Missouri.....	101
Nebraska.....	104
North Dakota .....	107
Ohio.....	110
South Dakota .....	114
Wisconsin.....	117

<b>Interior West Region</b> .....	121
Arizona .....	129
Colorado .....	133
Idaho .....	136
Montana .....	138
Nevada .....	141
New Mexico .....	144
Oklahoma .....	146
Texas .....	148
Utah .....	151
Wyoming .....	154
<b>Pacific Region</b> .....	157
Alaska .....	165
California .....	167
Hawaii .....	169
Oregon .....	171
Washington .....	174
<b>Appendix A: Interview Questions</b> .....	A-1
<b>Appendix B: Letter to Administrators</b> .....	B-1
<b>Appendix C: Letter to Directors</b> .....	C-1
<b>Appendix D: Federal Aid Apportionment</b> .....	D-1

## **Introduction**

Every state agency administers a hunter education program, and most state agencies administer some form of a shooting range program. But how much do agencies spend on these programs and where does the money come from?

To help answer these questions, the International Hunter Education Association (IHEA), acting in partnership with and on behalf of the Archery Trade Association (ATA), the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA), the National Rifle Association (NRA), the National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF), the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer's Institute (SAAMI), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Wildlife Management Institute (WMI), collectively known as the Partners, conducted this project to assess the sources and mechanisms of funding used by state agencies to administer hunter education programs and to conceive, design, build, and operate shooting ranges in the United States.

## **Procedure**

The Partners contracted with D.J. Case & Associates, communications consultants in natural resources communications, to conduct the project.

DJCA provided the following services and deliverables:

- Worked with Partners to develop a list of questions to include in mail and phone surveys of appropriate state agency staff (see Appendix A).
- Sent an introductory package (see Appendix B) to all identified agency representatives by regular mail, to let them know about the project. This package contained a copy of the phone interview questions (see Appendix A) so representatives would have time to gather some of the figures requested prior to the phone interview.
- Sent a letter on behalf of all Partners to the agency director in each state, letting them know their staff was being contacted for this information (see Appendix C).
- Conducted phone interviews with the person(s) in each agency knowledgeable about funding for hunter education and shooting ranges in the state.
- Collected and collated survey responses and incorporated them into this publication for use by other states and stakeholders.



# **Northeast Region**

# Northeastern States

## Hunter Education

State	State Fiscal Year	Details found on page:	Funds allocated to hunter education in:					Were all allocated funds actually spent?					
			FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	
Connecticut	July 1 - June 30	9	\$296,150	\$300,000	\$330,165	\$348,389	\$483,370	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware	July 1 - June 30	11	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	July 1 - June 30	13	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$160,125	\$165,000	\$240,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Maryland	July 1 - June 30	15	\$237,842	\$229,224	\$249,841	\$290,985	\$289,462	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	July 1 - June 30	17	\$269,000	\$274,000	\$271,000	\$294,000	\$257,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	July 1 - June 30	20	\$235,000	\$240,000	\$240,000	\$248,500	\$272,300	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>
New Jersey	July 1 - June 30	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	April 1 - March 31	25	\$930,158	\$1,130,478	\$1,071,411	\$1,027,575	\$1,330,636	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>1</sup>
Pennsylvania	July 1 - June 30	28	--	--	\$108,750 <sup>1</sup>	\$152,050 <sup>1</sup>	\$203,889 <sup>1</sup>	--	--	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	July 1 - June 30	31	\$199,093	\$247,673	\$205,707	\$225,443	\$236,715	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont	July 1 - June 30	34	\$509,140	\$303,000	\$351,950	\$301,298	\$353,548	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
West Virginia	July 1 - June 30	37	\$303,000	\$323,000	\$343,000	\$363,000	\$383,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

# Northeastern States

## Hunter Education

State	Sources of funds that agency uses for hunter education?							Federal Aid funds received in FY 2001			Federal Aid funds actually spent for:				
	Federal Aid (Section 4)	Federal Aid (Section 10)	State money (general or legislative appropriations)	State money (conservation fund/hunting license revenue)	Proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	Private funding	Other	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10
Connecticut	73%	26%	--	1%	--	--	--	\$353,751	\$129,619	\$353,751	\$129,619	--	--	--	--
Delaware	75%	--	--	--	--	25% <sup>2</sup>	--	\$289,525	\$75,000	\$100,000	--	\$189,525	\$75,000	--	\$75,000
Maine	71%	29%	--	--	--	-- <sup>1</sup>	--	\$165,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$146,466	--	--	--	--
Maryland	100%	--	--	--	--	--	\$289,462	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	55%	45%	--	--	--	--	\$255,000	-- <sup>1</sup>	\$175,000 <sup>2</sup>	\$255,000 <sup>2</sup>	\$175,000 <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	\$50,000 <sup>2</sup>	--	\$50,000 <sup>2</sup>
New Hampshire	78%	20%	--	2%	--	--	\$269,000	-- <sup>2</sup>	--	\$223,865	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	72%	19%	--	11%	--	-- <sup>2</sup>	\$868,574	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$863,574	\$225,000	\$5,000	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	29%	21%	--	--	--	50% <sup>2</sup>	\$318,060	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$318,060	\$225,000	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	100%	--	--	--	--	--	\$227,213 <sup>1</sup>	\$80,000 <sup>2</sup>	--	\$227,213	--	--	--	--	\$80,000
Vermont	60%	15%	--	6%	--	--	\$251,684	\$75,000	\$289,525	\$61,500	\$61,500	--	--	--	\$13,500 <sup>1</sup>
West Virginia	60%	20%	--	20%	--	--	\$340,000	\$80,000	\$340,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$80,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$80,000 <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>

# Northeastern States

## Hunter Education

State	Hunter education courses covered using these funds						Int'l Bowhunter Education Program		Hunter education administrator influence:	
	Basic Firearm	Bowhunting	Muzzle Loading	Tapping	Other	Does agency offer IBEP?	Does agency provide funds for IBEP?	On setting the hunter education budget	On setting the funding sources	
Connecticut	x	x		x	x <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>2</sup>	--	Primary decision-maker	Primary decision-maker	
Delaware					x <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Some	Some	
Maine	x	x		x		Yes	Yes	Significant	Some	
Maryland						Yes	--	Primary decision-maker	Primary decision-maker	
Massachusetts	x	x	x	x	x <sup>3</sup>	Yes	--	Primary decision-maker <sup>4</sup>	None <sup>5</sup>	
New Hampshire	x	x		x		Yes <sup>3</sup>	--	Significant <sup>4</sup>	Some <sup>5</sup>	
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>2</sup>	No	Primary decision-maker <sup>3</sup>	Some <sup>4</sup>	
New York	x	x		x	x <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	--	Primary decision-maker <sup>5</sup>	Some <sup>6</sup>	
Pennsylvania	x	x			x <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	--	Some <sup>5</sup>	Some <sup>6</sup>	
Rhode Island	x	x			x <sup>3</sup>	No <sup>4</sup>	No <sup>4</sup>	Significant <sup>5</sup>	-- <sup>6</sup>	
Vermont	x	x	x <sup>2</sup>	x		Yes	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Significant <sup>4</sup>	Some <sup>5</sup>	
West Virginia	x	x	x	x	x <sup>2</sup>	No <sup>3</sup>	No <sup>3</sup>	Significant	None	

Northeastern States

Hunter Education

State	In-kind assistance:								Volunteer Instructors:								Program administration			
	Does agency receive in-kind assistance?	Number of volunteer hunter education instructors:	Turnover rate	What is the core group (how many of the current total will still be there in 5 years)?	Average age	Number of volunteer instructors for specialty courses:	Turnover rate	Core group	Average age	Has agency completed a hunter education needs assessment?	Do you have a strategic plan?	Do you have paid assistance?	Do you offer the IHEA Internet?							
Connecticut	Yes <sup>3</sup>	257 <sup>4</sup>	20	-- <sup>5</sup>	50 <sup>6</sup>	156 <sup>7</sup>	-- <sup>8</sup>	-- <sup>9</sup>	50 <sup>10</sup>	No <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	No	No <sup>13</sup>							
Delaware	Yes <sup>4</sup>	57	--	--	41	65	--	--	37	No <sup>5</sup>	Yes	--	--							
Maine	Yes <sup>2</sup>	900	90	550-650	--	307 <sup>3</sup>	15	85-214	--	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>6</sup>	--							
Maryland	Yes <sup>1</sup>	750	--	550	50	--	--	--	50+	Yes	Yes	--	--							
Massachusetts	Yes <sup>6</sup>	200	-- <sup>7</sup>	-- <sup>8</sup>	45-50	157	-- <sup>9</sup>	-- <sup>10</sup>	45-50	Yes <sup>11</sup>	No <sup>12</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>	No <sup>14</sup>							
New Hampshire	Yes <sup>6</sup>	550	75 <sup>7</sup>	225-300	48	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>8</sup>	No	Yes <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>10</sup>							
New Jersey	Yes <sup>5</sup>	250 <sup>6</sup>	25 <sup>7</sup>	200	53 <sup>8</sup>	50 <sup>9</sup>	--	--	40s	Yes <sup>10</sup>	No <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>							
New York	Yes <sup>7</sup>	2,500	225 <sup>8</sup>	1,900	55	2,370 <sup>9</sup>	190	1,850	49	No <sup>10</sup>	Yes <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Yes							
Pennsylvania	Yes <sup>7</sup>	2,351 <sup>8</sup>	117 <sup>9</sup>	1,880	56 <sup>10</sup>	206 <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>12</sup>	185	50	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Yes <sup>15</sup>	No <sup>16</sup>							
Rhode Island	Yes <sup>7</sup>	89	-- <sup>8</sup>	-- <sup>9</sup>	50	1 <sup>10</sup>	0	1	43	No <sup>11</sup>	No <sup>12</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>	--							
Vermont	Yes <sup>6</sup>	405 <sup>7</sup>	40 <sup>8</sup>	220	46	222 <sup>9</sup>	15 <sup>10</sup>	162	44	Yes	Yes <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>							
West Virginia	Yes <sup>4</sup>	300 <sup>5</sup>	-- <sup>6</sup>	-- <sup>7</sup>	30-35	-- <sup>8</sup>	-- <sup>9</sup>	-- <sup>10</sup>	50	Yes <sup>11</sup>	Yes	No <sup>12</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>							

**Northeastern States  
Shooting Ranges**

State	How much money does your agency allocate annually to:									
	Needs assessment	Inventory	Planning/NEPA compliance	New range development	Existing range remodeling	Operation/management	Lease payments	Land acquisition/land exchange	Grants to third parties	Other
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	\$31,000 <sup>14</sup>	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	\$100,000 <sup>6</sup>	--	\$185,525	--	--	--	--
Maine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$30,000 <sup>2</sup>	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$50,000 <sup>15</sup>	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	\$80,000	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>11</sup>	N/A
New Jersey	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14,15</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>
New York	--	--	--	--	\$1,000 <sup>13</sup>	\$4,000 <sup>13</sup>	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>
Rhode Island	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>
Vermont	\$4,000 <sup>14,15</sup>	\$1,000 <sup>14</sup>	\$4,000 <sup>14</sup>	\$1,000 <sup>14,16</sup>	\$500 <sup>14</sup>	\$3,000 <sup>14,17</sup>	--	--	-- <sup>18</sup>	--
West Virginia	\$1,000	--	--	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	--	--	--	--

# Northeastern States

## Shooting Ranges

State	Sources of funds used for grants or leases:								In-kind Assistance:	Shooting Range Administrator influence on:		Planning	
	Federal Aid (Section 4)	Federal Aid (Section 10)	State money (general or legislative appropriations)	State money (license or conservation fund)	Proceeds/Profits from existing facilities agency and concessions)	Proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	Private funding	Other		Does the agency receive in-kind assistance?	Setting the shooting range budget	Setting the shooting range funding sources	Have you done a shooting range needs assessment?
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>15</sup>	Primary decision-maker	Primary decision-maker	No	No
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Some	Some	--	--
Maine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland	100%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Significant	Significant	Yes	No
Massachusetts	--	100%	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>16</sup>	Some <sup>17</sup>	None	No	-- <sup>18</sup>
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Some <sup>12</sup>	None <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>	No
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	No	No
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Some <sup>15</sup>	None	Yes <sup>16</sup>	No
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes <sup>18</sup>	Some	None	No	No
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	-- <sup>15</sup>	-- <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>16</sup>	No <sup>17</sup>
Vermont	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No <sup>19</sup>	Significant <sup>20</sup>	Some <sup>21</sup>	Yes	No <sup>22</sup>
West Virginia	--	--	--	100%	--	--	--	--	No	Significant	Some	Yes	Yes <sup>14</sup>

# Northeastern States

## Shooting Ranges

## General

State	Inventory	Number of ranges:				Is there a need for additional shooting ranges?		Opportunities for shooting are: (increasing, constant, decreasing)		Percentage of Administrator's time spent on:	
		Rifle/ Pistol	Shotgun	Archery	Private	Public	Private	Archery	Firearms	Hunter Education	Shooting Ranges
Connecticut	No <sup>16</sup>	--	--	--	--	No	Yes	Constant	Constant	100%	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Increasing	Constant	-- <sup>8</sup>	-- <sup>8</sup>
Maine	Yes <sup>7</sup>	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Constant	Constant	30% <sup>8</sup>	N/A
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Decreasing	Decreasing	60%	--
Massachusetts	No	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	-- <sup>19</sup>	-- <sup>19</sup>	90%	10% <sup>20</sup>
New Hampshire	Yes <sup>15</sup>	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>16</sup>	-- <sup>16</sup>	Increasing	Decreasing <sup>17</sup>	90%	10%
New Jersey	-- <sup>16</sup>	--	--	--	--	No	Yes <sup>17</sup>	Decreasing	Decreasing <sup>18</sup>	70% <sup>19</sup>	--
New York	No	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Decreasing <sup>17</sup>	Decreasing <sup>17</sup>	70% <sup>18</sup>	70% <sup>18</sup>
Pennsylvania	Yes <sup>19</sup>	42	0	0	--	Unsure	Unsure	Increasing <sup>18</sup>	Decreasing <sup>20</sup>	100% <sup>21</sup>	--
Rhode Island	Yes	2	8	4	12	Yes	Yes	Increasing <sup>18</sup>	Increasing <sup>19</sup>	100% <sup>20</sup>	--
Vermont	Yes	-- <sup>23</sup>	18	22	15	Yes	Yes	Increasing	Decreasing <sup>24</sup>	75% <sup>25</sup>	5% <sup>25</sup>
West Virginia	Yes <sup>15</sup>	--	--	--	--	Yes	No	Constant	Increasing	60% <sup>16</sup>	--

## Connecticut: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Ed Parker, 6-30-03*

- 1 Instructor workshops (specifically hunting, reloading, new instructor, range officer training), turkey hunting safety seminar, and a remedial hunter education course.
- 2 Yes, supplies and materials, support for scheduled bow hunting courses.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Separate.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Yes, bowhunting for all including previously licensed and trapping for first time license buyers.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes, firearms course live-fire requirement starting in 1995.

- 3 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Primarily volunteer instructors' in-kind time. Some support from professional staff in Wildlife Division for administrative functions, clerical support. 16,264 hours in 2001-02. Also professional program support at 4,200 to 4,800 hours.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? 22 to 25% of total costs.
  - c. How are they accounted to the project? Time sheets (project coding) and volunteer reports.
- 4 257 Firearm instructors.
- 5 Uncertain, expect decline.
- 6 7 - 21-30 years; 21 - 31-40 years; 103 - 51-60 years; and 13 - 70+ years.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Personal equipment (tree stands, bows, firearm purposes).

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

25% (+ or -)

- 7 139 bow instructors and 17 trapping instructors.
- 8 Lower turnover rate than for firearms instructors.
- 9 Uncertain, expect decline.
- 10 13 trapping instructors at age 50 +/- and 76 bow instructors at age 50 +/-.

## Connecticut: footnotes and additional questions

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Personal equipment, i.e. traps, skins, etc.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Approximately 25% in-kind time.

11 No formal assessment completed, however, pre- and post-course questionnaires are used as an assessment tool.

12 Yes, 5-year CE/FS planning document.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Alternative delivery systems, recruit younger instructors/students, and increased course availability.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?  
Federal audits, commitment of agency financial administrators.

13 Used as reference only for home study course.

14 Section 10. Franklin Range improvements [this is total, not annual].

15 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Use of facilities.

a. Who provides these sources? Private clubs host live-firing portion of firearms courses.

b. How much do you receive of each type? Considered part of instructor's in-kind time.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Considered part of instructor's in-kind time.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

16 Done in the late 1980s - out-dated inventory, not considered complete.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

More opportunities for public on private ranges—currently investigating improvement grants to private ranges in return for public opportunities.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Population density. Local opposition. Politics (NIMBY – “not in my backyard”).

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

## Delaware: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Michael Friel, 4/24/03*

- 1 Estimated.
- 2 Volunteer - "in kind".

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial, logistical.

- 3 Turkey Hunting Safety, Deer Hunting, Migratory Waterfowl, and From Field to Table.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Separate.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Turkey hunting; safety.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

It depends on the location of the class.

- 4 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Hunter Education volunteer instructors.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type?
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? As state match, based on the standard salary of an entry-level enforcement officer.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

None.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Visual aids.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

## **Delaware: footnotes and additional questions**

5 No, not professionally.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Outreach, offer more advanced training to volunteers and offer a variety of advanced courses to the public.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Funding.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

6 FY 2001 only.

7 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

- a. Who provides these sources? Volunteers.
- b. How much do you receive of each type? Approx. \$30,000.
- c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? 100%

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial, logistical, political.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Money.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?  
Dedicated by legislation.

8 I am the Hunter Education Administrator and the State Range Master.

## Maine: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Michael Sawyer, 6-19-03*

- 1 For special projects, we tap into special funds such as special lottery fund, donations (SCI, MTA, MBA) in-kind.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Separate.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Bowhunting and trapping are mandatory.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No budget - but we do have a 5 year plan.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No.

- 2 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer instructor time, technical and professional program support, and use of facilities.

a. Who provides this assistance? Sports clubs, schools, and other agencies.

b. How much do you receive of each type? A lot.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Not accounted – but time is recorded.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Only for shooting - may use registration fees.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Firearms and other aids.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

All 25%.

- 3 Bowhunting - 224; Trapping - 83.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

All equipment and other aids.

## **Maine: footnotes and additional questions**

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

All 25%.

4 Yes, two - one in 1995/96 and one in 1999/2000.

5 Federal Aid plan and findings of Erik Nuse/USFWS Assessment.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

More hands-on, funding, staff, better training for volunteers and staff.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Money, people, and departmental support.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

More of the Federal Aid allowed. We are allotted a minimum dollar amount with the Wildlife Bureau taking more.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

It would be allocated by the budget. I have spending authority and closely monitor expenditures.

6 11 regional coordinators approximately 25% of the time. One full-time clerk who also assists with recreational safety (we also have recreational vehicle programs).

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

N/A

7 I have the original surveys, but I do not have a breakdown. We had computer problems awhile back and lost some information. 35 total ranges.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Be able to at least provide technical support/advice and then a small grant program.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Money.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

I do not know – major budget problems.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

Legislation and departmental policy.

8 Hunter education 30%; Recreational safety education 30%; Accident report gathering & statistics (all sports) 10%; Search and Rescue Liaison 20%; Camp Trip Leader Liaison 5%; Building Management 5%; Shooting Range 0%.

## Maryland: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Captain David Street, 6-18-03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Not mandatory.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes.

1 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors.

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Yes.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

80%

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Instructors purchase some materials from nominal class fee.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

80%

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Improve basic programs—more direct contact with instructors.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Need employees.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

## **Maryland: footnotes and additional questions**

2 Section 10.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Improve private ranges.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Too many approvals needed.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

## Massachusetts: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

Information provided by: Susan Langlois, 2/26/03

- 1 Zero in 2001, but \$225,000 in 2002.
- 2 This is for 2002.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

The mix is derived from the direction provided by the USFWS Division of Federal Aid. In MA, the Hunter Education Program has its own line item in the budget. MA DFW Administrators (Director, Deputy Director) explained to the legislature how the Section 10 system worked, and how they could use it to leverage additional federal money. The legislature was amenable and appropriated the correct funding which in turn allowed MA access to the Section 10 funding.

- 3 Map, Compass, and Survival; and Waterfowl Identification and Hunting.

### **Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

All are introduced in the basic course, and all are also offered separately.

#### **a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

About an hour (15-20 minutes each).

#### **b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Trapper education is mandatory.

#### **c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No, all comes from the same pot of money.

#### **d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Required in muzzleloader course only.

- 4 Program receives direction from administrators on mandatory expenses (i.e. staff salary, retirement).
- 5 In any given year they would receive about 1/4 or 1/3 of the available money. Now that Section 10 is available, the overall amounts are basically set.
- 6 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? All volunteer instructor time. They collect mileage, but never need it for the match.
  - a. Who provides this assistance?
  - b. How much do you receive of each type?
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Each instructor fills out a timesheet for every course they do and mileage they drive. They input it into a database.
- 7 About 6 lost and 20 gained per year. On average, if she can keep them for 2-3 years, they will stay around for 9 years.
- 8 Most of them.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

## Massachusetts: footnotes and additional questions

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?

They provide firearms for the hands-on part. State provides everything else.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

100%

9 Same as above.

10 Most.

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?

None.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

State provides all muzzleloaders, powder, etc. for Muzzleloader course.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

All part of the same pot of hours.

11 Just did a peer review in October. Waiting for the report.

12 No, except for the Federal Aid 5-year plan.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

Move toward meeting the IHEA standards; develop and expand the student manual; and, get instructors to see that they are part of a larger picture.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Time and human resources. They have a hiring freeze and contracting freeze. Can't hire anyone or write contracts to do the work right now. Massachusetts is a balanced budget state. Creates all kinds of problems. Can even have difficulty accessing obligated funds.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

13 Just an administrative assistant.

14 Their higher priority is meeting IHEA standards. She would like to try it, and presents it as reference material for special events (i.e. MA Junior Conservation Camp), but they are not ready to start it up yet.

15 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? Just started this in 2002. Allocating \$50,000 for range enhancement projects. They sign contracts with clubs (3 to 1 match). The contract includes mandatory public access to the range for ten years. In 2002 they received 27 proposals and funded 11 of them. Decisions are based on a ranking of categories. They give about \$10,000 per contract. They encouraged clubs to break up their work into multiple smaller proposals so they wouldn't get all or nothing. This helps them spread out the money across the state.

16 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Clubs reimburse at least 25% with volunteer hours.

a. Who provides these sources?

## Massachusetts: footnotes and additional questions

- b. How much do you receive of each type?
- c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Built into contract.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

That is all that is available. They were spending all the available money on Hunter Education, so Section 10 was designed specifically for this.

- 17 She is on a review team of 4 people with a systematic review process.
- 18 There is a separate job within the Federal Aid plan that describes the project.
- 19 Unknown. The state program is causing a slow increase, but there is a lot of development that is probably causing other ranges to shut down.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

They have a good start. She would like to get more private ranges to open up to the public. Need to inform clubs that they get higher priority in receiving Section 10 grants if they develop their own team of instructors and deliver Hunter Education courses. The same clubs respond to the RFR for the grant money each year.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Clubs don't understand the issue regarding Hunter Education and public access to ranges. Some clubs would like to take part in the program but are unwilling to allow public access (which is mandatory) or form a team to deliver Hunter Ed classes. Clubs instead offer to just host a course (trying to increase their ranking for the grant money) and expect the program to provide a course. But, the program has many more offers to host a course than instructors to offer a course, and most instructors only offer courses at their own clubs. This situation is explained to the clubs and the program does try to encourage them to develop teams, and sends them all the materials they need to do it. Unfortunately the clubs feel they are being slighted by the program. Not sure how to address this issue.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?
- 20 More of her time will be spent on this job next year, because she lost personnel who helped her with this project.

## New Hampshire: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Pete Lester, 3/18/03*

- 1 They have had high personnel turnover, so they did not spend all the allocated funds.
- 2 In 2002 they used about \$75,000 in Section 10.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Mainly financial.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

They spend about 10% of the basic course covering non-basic content.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Yes, both trapping and bowhunting are mandatory.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Required in basic, but not in bowhunting. Sometimes they will use laser systems instead of firearms.

- 3 Yes. They purchase NBEF materials, but the course is run through the state agency.
- 4 Does not have final say, but has a lot of influence. It has not been a problem.
- 5 Very little since it is mostly Federal Aid money.
- 6 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? \$150,000 worth.
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Timesheets are filled out by instructors and accounted in a database.
- 7 No trouble recruiting new ones.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

They don't have to provide anything. But most provide personal firearms, many of their own demonstration materials.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

98% About 2% is state funds.

- 8 In 1999 or so.

## **New Hampshire: footnotes and additional questions**

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

More youth participation in the shooting sports and hunting. Advanced courses in turkey hunting, waterfowl, etc. Electronic home study delivery. Run field days out of the hunter education center they have just built. Mentoring program.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Declining hunting opportunities, anti-hunting culture. No staff to administer or grow programs.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Won't come from the state of NH. No sales or income tax. Staff limitations prevent partnerships with private entities.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

9 Him, plus 2 coordinators and a secretary.

10 Will use the SE region CD instead. He likes its graphics better and thinks it is more interactive and more fun for students. IHEA course is more susceptible to students simply doing a trial-and-error approach to taking the test. More integrity is needed on testing in the IHEA version.

11 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? They tried it, but it did not work out—logistical problems with working with the government.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

12 Doesn't have it yet, but it should be significant.

13 It will all be Section 10.

14 In 1999.

15 It is long outdated. Doesn't hear a need for it very often.

16 He doesn't hear a big call for it through his office. But he thinks there is tremendous pressure on the remaining shooting ranges. It's mostly environmental pressures - lead management issues.

17 Firearms probably decreasing slightly due to closures.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Doesn't see how it can grow with all the problems they face.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Urbanization, NEPA, noise pollution, public perception, money.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

It will require technological breakthroughs in terms of nontoxic shot or lead recovery. The lead issue is the biggest threat to the shooting sports aside from anti-gun legislation.

## New Jersey: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Paul Ritter, 3/4/03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

That decision is made by the director.

1 Advanced courses such as advanced bowhunting, advanced muzzleloader course, and advanced shotgun shooting.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

All separate.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

All are mandatory.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

All have it.

2 It is a state-run course. It is recognized by IBEP. Do not use the IBEP materials. They are 100% home-study now--based on home study, workbook and manual. Requires a field day. They developed all their own material. It is working out great.

3 He has no real problems with the process. State contracting process can be unwieldy at times.

4 The Federal Aid coordinator gives him a dollar figure that they use for the year. If he has special needs, he has to go back to them, and they usually meet the need. He has a good working relationship with Federal Aid.

5 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? All volunteers.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 12,000 hours per year.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? State time sheet; mark scanner; tracked by instructor and by course; and entered into a database.

6 About 250. They lost about half of their corps when they went to the new system. Some "needed to go." Traditional program was: student would apply for the course they wanted. The state would accumulate applicants in a location. Once they reached 30 or so, students would get notified 2 weeks ahead. They would attend 2 evening sessions, 7-10 pm plus a 1-day field session. This was separate for each discipline (basic (shotgun), rifle/ML, and bowhunting). There was only about a 50% participation rate. With the new system, students pick up course materials from license agents, the state posts field day dates and locations in 4-month blocks. Students sign up for course that best fits their schedule. Now, it is a 98% participation rate.

7 Historically, it has been about 10% per year. They are recruiting this year.

8 He's been there since 1985. He is trying to lower the average age. He wants new blood.

## **New Jersey: footnotes and additional questions**

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

State does not, but they provide the information to get tax reimbursement.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

They don't have to provide anything. Advanced instructors provide a lot of their own stuff.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

9 About 50, but 20 who have been active. That will triple next year.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

Only if they need any special equipment.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

State could provide anything, but instructors usually bring a lot of their own stuff.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Same pot of hours.

10 In 2000, that's what directed their move into alternative delivery. It has worked very well.

11 Nothing formal. After the needs assessment, they planned to implement the new program, but nothing beyond that.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

They've been on a steady decline in student numbers, 14,000 to 5,000 graduates over 20 years. Now that people are getting familiar with the new program, the numbers are growing again. He'd like to see that continue. Focus on retention with advanced courses. Stabilize the professional staff.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Staff. They haven't been at full staff since he's been there. They have 2 regional coordinator positions, but one is vacant. There have been hiring freezes, transfers, etc. There is a problem with the job description – it requires a biologist to be in the regional administrator position. These guys will jump at the chance to get a field job whenever they become available, so there is a lot of turnover. State civil service requirements. Budget has not been a problem.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

12 2 regional administrators (senior biologists). 1 HE office that has 3 clerical staff.

13 Probably not. Their major objective is the standardized message, and now they have all their own materials. No real need for it.

14 There really isn't a "program." They have some ranges on their state wildlife management areas, but they are not developing any new ones. Shooting ranges are covered under the land management division, paid for out of license dollars. It's part of their overall land management budget. It's probably about \$10,000 per year.

## **New Jersey: footnotes and additional questions**

- 15 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? Looking into an agreement with the state skeet and trap association for lease for a very large trap, skeet, rifle and archery range. The state would provide the land, and the groups would bring funding to construct the range. It is early in the process.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Difficulty in finding land to place a range on has kept the state out of the range business.

- 16 Private clubs often will decline to list themselves, because they don't want to draw attention to themselves. Many ranges have been closed due to noise, primarily.
- 17 Based on the use that the public ranges get, they definitely need more.
- 18 Heavy pressure on existing ranges to close them down - both on state and private ranges. Based on noise.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Would like to have standardized range design from one site to another. Develop partnerships with outside organizations like the trap and skeet club.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Public perception and available locations to put the ranges. Land is at a premium.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

- 19 30%-wildlife conservation corps coordinator.

## New York: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Wayne Jones, 3/18/03*

- 1 They got a grant extension for 2001, so they are just finishing spending it this year.
- 2 They also have some private funding (agreements with 3rd parties), but this is not included in the agency budget.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

They try to use Federal Aid as much as possible, but it is never enough to fund the whole program.

- 3 Waterfowl HE course.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

About 10%. Average course is 12.5 hours.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Bowhunter and trapping are mandatory. Waterfowl course is not required to get a license, but it is required in order to be eligible for a few controlled hunts.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No, but a bowhunting handling experience is required. They are phasing-in live fire in 2006 for firearm course (but it could be laser ed instead of firearms). About 75% of courses offer live fire already.

- 4 The program is run through the state agency.
- 5 Subject to approval by director. Usually it is not a problem. Agency is very supportive.
- 6 Mostly Federal Aid, so not much room for input.
- 7 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors. Over \$100,000 in staff time that they also use for part of Federal Aid match.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? 35-40,000 hours
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Instructor report forms. For every class, instructors record time for teaching, prep, travel. It is done by course, but every instructor gives personal hours. Entered into a database.
- 8 They actively recruit in regulations book and all news releases that deal with hunter education.

## **New York: footnotes and additional questions**

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

They reimburse on limited basis. They pay travel expenses for participation in special committees and projects, for training other instructors and for county coordinators to go to meetings. None for conducting classes.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

They don't have to provide anything, but most of them do, especially firearms.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

Volunteer time was 68% of match; 32% staff time.

9 2,370 for 3 different courses. Mostly bowhunter.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

Same as above.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Same as above.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Same pot of hours.

10 Not formally. They have a constant monitoring every year as to how they are meeting public needs (complaints and other comments through regional offices and volunteers).

11 It has been shortened and changed. It is more useful to them, but it is not as detailed as before.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

They really need adequate staffing--even more than money. They have a lot of staff vacancies that have become permanent vacancies. They are having to reduce the services they deliver because they can't do it all with reduced staff. He'd like to see better training and development of volunteer staff. They will need that to make appropriate use of alternative delivery courses.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

They have good agency support, but don't have the people to do it. Governor is cutting budget because of \$12 billion state deficit.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

They are using the unspent salary portion of their contracts to hire outside people to do some of these things for them.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

12 They have 10.5 full time permanent staff on the federal aid budget (but they only spend about 7 FTEs on the HE program) and 4 FTEs of seasonal help. Previously they have 12 plus 4.

13 They have 4 ranges at environmental education camps that they maintain and renovate.

14 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteers and the staff from another division of the agency that is not accounted in their budget.

## **New York: footnotes and additional questions**

- a. Who provides these sources?
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? It is worth about \$25,000 per year, but it is not accounted for in their budget.
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? It is not tracked formally.
- 15 He has the option of eliminating parts of the program. But he doesn't do it much.
- 16 They have a very old one, so it probably isn't valid. 20 years old.
- 17 Decreased availability of suitable places to put ranges, but increasing demand. Loss of some of their existing ranges due to noise issue and a general fear of firearms.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Would like to see more opportunities for casual shooters, especially hunters who aren't avid enough to join shooting clubs. Low-cost or free range opportunities associated with hunting lands. They have a lot of state-owned lands, but very few shooting opportunities on those lands.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Money, staff, and public perception about increased opportunities for shooting and firearms. He proposed an adopt-a-range program, but it was denied.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
Maybe user fees? But that causes logistical problems.
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?
- 18 70% Hunter Education and Shooting Ranges; 15% hunting related public outreach and legislative advice; 15% government administration

## Pennsylvania: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Keith Snyder, 3/4/03*

- 1 Numbers listed are the operational budget. Does not include personnel costs. Total with personnel costs is: 1999 - \$605,723; 2000 - \$532,720; 2001 - \$870,000.
- 2 Game fund (license revenue, timber sales, oil/mineral sales, etc.).

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Shooting range program doesn't formally exist. All the money they spend is for operation and management. It lies within the Bureau of Land Management. Hunter Education is in the I&E Division. Recently, he was able to show that HE was under-funded relative to other states, so they were able to use some Section 4 money previously used by BLM.

- 3 They have a mandatory remedial program for offenders.

### **Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both.

#### **a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

About 7 hours out of 12 is non-basic.

#### **b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No. Only the remedial course is mandatory.

#### **c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

Yes.

#### **d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Not required for basic, but is for bowhunting. They want to incorporate it into the basic course within 3-4 years. Perhaps 10-20% offer it now.

- 4 Yes. They use it as the core of their program, but they go beyond it. They took ownership of the IBEP program and volunteer instructors in 2000. They only rely on NBEF for student manuals and teaching aids.
- 5 They addressed the program shortcomings and attached a budget figure to it, but plan and budget were not adopted. Hunter Education is not a high priority in this state. He submits his budget to the Executive Office, they review it and approve or cut as required. Sometimes he doesn't know what his actual budget will be until into the current operational year. They tend to fall back into historic budgeting cycles.
- 6 He was able to get some Federal Aid money away from the BLM.
- 7 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? 37,581 hours and valued it at 16.61 per hour – \$607,309.
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Optical mark recognition scanning forms. Instructors fill it out by course and by instructor. Entered into a database.

## **Pennsylvania: footnotes and additional questions**

- 8 Slowly declining.
- 9 5% per year. Recruitment does not match that. They don't actively recruit at the present time. They plan on developing a formal recruitment program in the next year.
- 10 He'd like it to be lower, but it's actually lower than he thought it would be.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

They provide firearms, ammo, and some A-V. The state is working toward providing everything. They are purchasing inert firearms for use in classrooms. Soon, instructors will only be able to use state firearms in a classroom setting.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

- 11 Bowhunter.
- 12 Less than 1%.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

State provides everything. Instructors don't bring anything.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Same. Bow course has independent study component. It is very well received by the public. They want to get the basic course in the same shape as the bow course.

- 13 In 1999 - it was very beneficial.
- 14 It was done in 2000.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Resource growth, both funding and staff. Equipment needs, curriculum development. Training infrastructure. More course offerings – turkey hunter curriculum, furtaker curriculum, muzzleloading curriculum, and waterfowl hunting. Independent study concepts.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Lack of money, resistance to change in the agency, agency culture (Information & Education programs historically have received less resources).

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
Expansion of Federal Aid, from within Game Fund (but not likely since they are deficit spending), from charging users. They do charge for bowhunter and remedial course. He thinks its time to charge for basic course. About \$5 per student would cover their shortfall.
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?  
Make it fall under Federal Aid umbrella so that funding is dedicated to HE.

## Pennsylvania: footnotes and additional questions

- 15 Full time assistant with Section 10 dollars. 1 Clerical person; 3 FTEs from throughout the agency. COs who coordinate regional activities, etc.
- 16 Plan to use the Boat Education version soon. IHEA product is too large and detailed, and they need a trapping component as well. Would be very difficult to link his manual with the IHEA webcourse.
- 17 Pennsylvania doesn't have a formal shooting range program. They maintain ranges on some state gamelands, but they don't have a development program. Not a line item on the budget. They spend an average of \$240,000 per year. Primarily O & M, some for planning and remodeling.
- 18 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? PA Conservation Corps (like CCC). State benefits from their free labor. They don't track their hours. They build shelters, backstops, move berms, etc. Local municipalities can use state ranges for police training, etc., and when they do that, these entities usually "fix up" the ranges they use (donate targets, backboards, etc.).
- Who provides these sources?
  - How much do you receive of each type?
  - How are they accounted/credited to the project?

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

- 19 This is what is shown on the official inventory, but it is incomplete. One of the 42 public ranges is manned, but the rest are unmanned. Several of the 42 ranges also have shotgun and archery opportunities, but it is not recognized publicly. There is a plethora of local sportsman's organizations that have ranges. Unknown how many.
- 20 Closures with private ranges around urban areas. State ranges are pretty safe.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Only for 3rd party assistance. They would like to get other people to do the O&M work. Only recently has the agency began to publicize range locations. More can be done in this regard.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

They lack land and resources to develop them.

- If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
More Federal aid. But they don't use any of their current apportionment on ranges. Additional assistance from the PCC. Industry and others like NRA.
- If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?  
Grant-specific concept.

- 21 There is a person in charge of gamelands who is "in charge" of shooting ranges.

## Rhode Island: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Joy Borsay, 3/20/03*

- 1 Don't go back that far. Numbers are for 2002.
- 2 We just started Section 10 in 2001 or 2002.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

- 3 We have a Land Owner Ethics Course. Started this in 1997. We had two courses in 1997 and have one every year since.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

N/A

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

The bow course is mandatory, the specialty is not.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No. Everything falls under student training as Federal Aid -part of our grant.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No.

- 4 We use their materials, but it is a Rhode Island course. We just buy training aids from IBEP.
- 5 This is a group effort.
- 6 We get Federal Aid money and had one nice donation to help. We must have the 25% to match their 75% and it is difficult to get enough volunteers in order to come up with our 25% to qualify.
- 7 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? This is difficult to answer. We are not yet using the cost of facilities.
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Instructors fill out timesheets, which then go to the city accounting office.
- 8 Very few.
- 9 Most of them.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None, basically. If an instructor sets up a course at a community center, for example, we do reimburse the facility cost, but we supply all the materials.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

We provide everything. There may be some little something a few of them might provide on their own.

## **Rhode Island: footnotes and additional questions**

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

Again, our 25% is used in order to get the 75% match in Federal Aid funds.

- 10 The HE instructor is a conservation officer. We also have one biologist that provides background information and numbers, etc., but is not an instructor.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

None.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

The 25%.

- 11 Since we are a very small state, I really cannot relate to a “needs assessment” per se. We take in ideas from instructors and others and evaluate the needs from there.
- 12 Not really. We go by the Federal Grant, which is reviewed every 5 years. The needs basically stay the same.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

I would like to have our own training facilities and offices with classrooms. I would like to see more courses offered-not really mandatory courses, but some we can offer in a broader range and possibly open to the general public. I’d like to see a range that is open all year.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Money is not a big impediment. It is more a lack of facilities. We wouldn’t turn down more money, but it would be difficult to make a required match.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

- 13 This is difficult to answer. Our range development is taken into our program. We pay assistants, but we don’t have paid assistance. So no, there isn’t any.
- 14 I can’t really designate by category. Shooting range funds come out of our HE budget, not Section 10 money. We spent \$14,996 on upkeep of range materials, maintenance, and the like. We will have part-time seasonal assistance, but I’m not sure how this person will be paid.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Funding sources are not broken out in the budget; it’s all lumped into our Federal Aid Grant.

- 15 These are joint efforts. We don’t have a budget dedicated totally to range development. We do have a range maintenance budget, however.

## Rhode Island: footnotes and additional questions

- 16 We had one done many years ago. We just know we need a state-owned year-round range open to the public and offering hunter safety training. I have an up-to-date list of Federated Sportsmen's Clubs here that I will send to you. Many of these have ranges and some of those are open to the public.
- 17 We do have a 5-year plan, but not a strategic plan that I know of.
- 18 Some clubs have instituted 3D shoots. There is an increase in opportunities because of that, but it isn't a big one.
- 19 There are a few more opportunities than existed in the past. Some clubs have started sporting clays, for example. Again, not a big increase, but it is an increase.

### How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?

Again, I'd like a state-owned, year-round range.

### What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?

I think one of the biggest impediments is the anti-gun people. They complain about the noise and they don't want ranges "in their backyard." We have a big anti-gun coalition here, but we also have one of the biggest pro-gun lobbyists as well, so it all balances out for the most part.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

I don't know.

- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

I think it would be great to have more money without attachments. The sportsmen pay PR funds, but in order for the state to get it back, we must do the match. It would be nice to have funds earmarked in some way specifically for ranges.

- 20 100% of our central focus is on hunter education. That's me and a co-worker. We do get involved in range development, as well as programs for kids and women, for example. But I'd say 100% of our time is devoted to hunter education. As far as other duties we are responsible for, I'd refer to "any other duties that may be required."

### Additional Comments:

Just as an added note, we are just starting to get computerized. It really is difficult to get accurate information and figures right now. This requires many man-hours and referencing documents by hand. So it is difficult to do breakdowns, per se.

## Vermont: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Eric Nuse, 3/19/03*

1 This year.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

They are the ones available. Mainly financial, somewhat political.

2 Part of basic course

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Muzzle loading is part of basic course.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Cover about 5% of muzzle loading in our basic firearms course.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Yes, trapping and bowhunting.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

Currently no—all included.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes, in our basic hunter education course. Not in the bow hunting course yet, but we highly recommend it.

3 Only in that we buy their materials—student and instructor manuals.

4 Within our spending limits.

5 We put the budget together then send it to the outreach and marketing division. It then goes to the overall department level for spending authority. If approved there, fine. If not, they don't micromanage any cuts.

6 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 100% more or less, volunteer instructor time.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? In the Hunter Education budget, all instructor hours are tracked. For ranges, they track actual time spent, either developmental or in construction.

7 Active (people who actually have taught within 2 years).

8 About 40 a year, but gain back about the same number.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Things such as classroom space rental, for example. Volunteer expenses are mostly direct-bill.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Anything above what they provide, which is about all they need. We have ample equipment and materials such as firearms and videos, etc.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

Can use volunteer hours to make our full Federal Aid match.

## Vermont: footnotes and additional questions

- 9 Specialty courses are trapping and bow education.  
10 15 per year, but mostly gain that number back. Bow hunters get more volunteers.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Only the extra that they provide.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

100%. Volunteer hours will match Federal Aid funds.

- 11 We are in our 2nd year of a 5-year plan.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Like to see it be more accessible to others. We are doing this through an increasing number of self-study courses, both paper and Internet. Better links to pre-hunter education programs—to hunter apprentice, to shooting sports teams and clubs, to organizations that support hunting.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

The standard: money and staff.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
Don't know. We traditionally get funds through Federal Aid or licensing.
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?  
1. The key is to keep the budget administrated by the coordinator, as it is now. 2. Make sure our bosses are reminded of the importance of quality hunter education and how that translates to the rest of the Department regarding wildlife management.

- 12 Yes, but we pay for it. For example, we hired a contractor to work in range development.  
13 Yes, we had our first pilot and will have a report to follow.  
14 This fiscal year is the first year we have been able to budget, but we're getting geared up for next fiscal year. So we're still in the planning stage.  
15 Contractor's or my personal time.  
16 Started engineer work.  
17 Actual work on 2 ranges which are part of our Conservation Camp—been doing since 1965 and have about 1,000 kids participate each year.  
18 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? Haven't done, but will next fiscal year. We are modeling it after the Massachusetts program.  
19 Still in the planning stages.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

N/A

## **Vermont: footnotes and additional questions**

- 20 We can break up the overall spending authority where needed within our and the Department's strategic plans.
- 21 We don't have many funding sources.
- 22 We're still working on this. We have the concept in the works and expect it to be ready by next fiscal year.
- 23 There are no "true" public ranges in Vermont. All require membership, but memberships are relatively easy to get.
- 24 We are slowly losing ranges through encroachment and other problems. For example, most ranges were constructed around gravel pits, which are being closed down. Another problem is lead pollution awareness.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

By getting our act together and effectively using Section 10 money.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

1. It's been money in the past, but it's great that funds are being earmarked now for range development. We can use this for Hunter Education, but will most likely use for ranges.
  2. If we had access to experts for guidance and consultants on the engineering and design of ranges, like noise abatement and lead mobility. The National Shooting Sports Foundation put together lots of great information, which is very helpful to us, but is pretty technical for the average person.
- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
No idea.
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?  
I think it needs to be earmarked like the Section 10 money is.

- 25 20% Miscellaneous Fish & Wildlife duties.

## West Virginia: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Lt. Tim Coleman, 3/21/03*

- 1 Law Enforcement administers the HE grant (primarily classes). Wildlife Section covers public hunting areas. Our goal is to put one public range on a hunting area in every county. We're almost there.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

- 2 Turkey class.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

All.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

We offer special turkey seminars in the spring-this really helps.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Not mandatory, but we do offer this in two counties.

- 3 We use their reference materials, workbooks, etc. IBEP is not active in our state.

- 4 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Primarily volunteer instructor time.

b. How much do you receive of each type? Some money comes from "Friends of the NRA" (\$1,000 a year toward the program) and not more than \$3,000 from private donations, which primarily goes toward our annual Instructor Appreciation Day.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? We have a separate account and this is reported to the Feds annually.

- 5 300 active, but have about 500 (including active) on the roster.

- 6 Real low. In my 14 years here we've had 2 or 3 quit and had to dismiss 3.

- 7 Most of them. I'm not seeing the 5-year burnout I was told occurs. Most are long-timers.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Nothing. We provide everything. This is the best way to keep our course unified across the state.

## West Virginia: footnotes and additional questions

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

The state requires 25%. We claim volunteer time as 24% with the balance being donations.

- 8 Instructors come from our bank of 500 volunteers. We do have six trained volunteers in our facilitator program-they do recruiting, mostly.
- 9 We just started this program 2 years ago. Haven't lost anyone yet.
- 10 Same.

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?

None. We provide everything.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

None. We provide everything.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

All of their time and mileage is claimed.

- 11 Yes, we do one every 5 years.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

A program where students could demonstrate ALL their skills. The only state requirement is hands-on gun handling and a written test. Would like to see Bill Christy's "Core Curriculum" live-fire program started here - where students do the work on their own, then demonstrate their skills.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Money

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
Federal Government. We're strapped for funds here and get most of our money from hunting/fishing license sales and the Federal grant.
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?  
Would like to see it specifically ear-marked for HE.

- 12 No, just the Federal Aid.
- 13 We plan on using it, but aren't currently. Only about half of the people in this state have computers.

### What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?

- 14 Yes, the 5-year plan.
- 15 All are combination ranges.

### How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?

If we can get one in every county. I'd like to see better security, fencing. We just have signs now.

## **West Virginia: footnotes and additional questions**

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Money first. Also, can't build a range within 500 feet of a residence.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

16 Remainder is mostly officer training. I'm still a commissioned officer, so have those duties too.



# **Southeast Region**

# Southeastern States

## Hunter Education

State	State Fiscal Year	Details found on page:	Funds allocated to hunter education in:						Were all allocated funds actually spent?						
			FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001			
Alabama	Oct 1 - Sept 30	48	\$373,000	\$456,000	\$390,000	\$400,000	\$680,000	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>
Arkansas	July 1 - June 30	51	N/A	\$557,063	\$502,495	\$508,758	\$386,206	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	July 1 - June 30	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	July 1 - June 30	55	\$533,333	\$533,333	\$533,333	\$533,333	\$533,333	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	July 1 - June 30	57	\$824,097	\$789,900	\$769,100	\$834,300	\$791,800	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	July 1 - June 30	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$654,000	\$651,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	--
Mississippi	July 1 - June 30	62	\$835,496	\$860,561	\$886,377	\$912,969	\$940,358	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	July 1 - June 30	64	\$863,857	\$939,159	\$1,208,157	\$1,330,225	\$1,806,355	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	July 1 - June 30	67	\$1,540,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$1,540,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$843,063	\$726,668	\$789,356	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	July 1 - June 30	69	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,900,000	\$3,021,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Virginia	July 1 - June 30	72	\$1,100,000	\$980,000	\$1,000,000	\$967,000	\$1,000,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

## Southeastern States

### Hunter Education

State	Sources of funds that agency uses for hunter education?							Federal Aid funds received in FY 2001			Federal Aid funds actually spent for:		
								Hunter Education			Shooting Ranges		
	Federal Aid (Section 4)	Federal Aid (Section 10)	State money (general or legislative appropriations)	State money (conservation fund/hunting license revenue)	Proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	Private funding	Other	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10
Alabama	50%	26%	--	24%	--	--	--	-- <sup>2</sup>	\$172,000	\$397,000 <sup>3</sup>	\$60,000	\$0	\$112,000
Arkansas	75%	--	--	25%	--	--	--	\$112,389	\$75,000	\$112,389	--	\$75,000	--
Florida	Yes	Yes	0%	0%	0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	75%	75%	25%	25%	--	--	--	\$533,333	--	\$408,333	--	\$125,000	--
Kentucky	75%	--	--	25%	--	--	--	\$593,846	\$153,833	\$791,800	--	--	--
Louisiana	100%	100%	--	--	--	--	--	\$651,000	\$171,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	50%	--	--	50%	--	--	--	\$411,000	--	--	\$940,358	--	--
North Carolina	47%	12%	--	41%	--	--	--	\$861,776	\$225,000	\$861,776	\$225,000	--	--
South Carolina	75%	--	25%	--	--	--	--	\$592,017	--	\$540,117	--	--	--
Tennessee	50%	15%	--	20%	--	15%	--	\$835,911	\$216,538	\$770,000	-- <sup>1</sup>	\$138,103	-- <sup>1</sup>
Virginia	70% <sup>1</sup>	--	--	25% <sup>1,2</sup>	--	--	--	-- <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Southeastern States

<b>Hunter Education</b>										
State	Hunter education courses covered using these funds						Int'l Bowhunter Education Program		Hunter education administrator influence:	
	Basic Firearm	Bowhunting	Muzzle Loading	Trapping	Other	Does agency offer IBEP?	Does agency provide funds for IBEP?	On setting the hunter education budget	On setting the funding sources	
Alabama	x					No <sup>4</sup>	No	Significant <sup>5</sup>	None <sup>6</sup>	
Arkansas	x	x				Yes	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Some	None	
Florida	x	x	x		x	Yes	No	Some	Some	
Georgia	x					No	No	Significant	Significant	
Kentucky	x	x	x	x		Yes <sup>1</sup>		Some <sup>2</sup>	Some <sup>3</sup>	
Louisiana	x	x	x			Yes	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Significant	None	
Mississippi	x	x				Yes	--	Significant	Significant	
North Carolina	x	x	x		x <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Significant <sup>2</sup>	Some <sup>3</sup>	
South Carolina	x	x	x	x		Yes	Yes	Some <sup>2</sup>	None	
Tennessee	x	x				Yes <sup>2</sup>	--	Significant <sup>3</sup>	Significant <sup>4</sup>	
Virginia	x	x				Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Significant <sup>5</sup>	Some	

# Southeastern States

## Hunter Education

State	In-kind assistance:		Volunteer Instructors:							Program administration			
	Does agency receive in-kind assistance?	Number of volunteer hunter education instructors:	Turnover rate	What is the core group (how many of the current total will still be there in 5 years)?	Average age	Number of volunteer instructors for specialty courses:	Turnover rate	Core group	Average age	Has agency completed a hunter education needs assessment?	Do you have a strategic plan?	Do you have paid assistance?	Do you offer the IHEA Internet Introduction to Hunter Education?
Alabama	Yes <sup>7</sup>	400 <sup>8</sup>	70-80	200	40s	0	--	--	--	No	Yes <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>10</sup>	No <sup>11</sup>
Arkansas	Yes <sup>2</sup>	1,300	150	975	N/A	0	--	--	--	No	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	--
Florida	Yes <sup>1</sup>	900	-- <sup>2</sup>	350	--	-- <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>6</sup>	No
Georgia	Yes <sup>1</sup>	720	15	700	45-50	0	--	--	--	No	No	Yes	--
Kentucky	Yes <sup>4</sup>	1,100	214 <sup>5</sup>	550	50+	100 <sup>6</sup>	-- <sup>7</sup>	-- <sup>8</sup>	55	Yes <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>10</sup>	Yes <sup>11</sup>	No <sup>12</sup>
Louisiana	Yes <sup>2</sup>	1,400	140	700	47	--	10%	50%	42	No	No	Yes <sup>3</sup>	--
Mississippi	Yes <sup>1</sup>	1,100	110	715	--	--	--	--	--	No	Yes	No	No <sup>2</sup>
North Carolina	Yes <sup>4</sup>	1,100	110	550	40	40	2	-- <sup>5</sup>	40	No <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	--
South Carolina	No <sup>3</sup>	192	19	96	44	22	-- <sup>4</sup>	22	49	No	No	No	No <sup>5</sup>
Tennessee	Yes <sup>5</sup>	1,600	50-100	1,250	-- <sup>6</sup>	85	5-10	50	-- <sup>7</sup>	No	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>10</sup>
Virginia	Yes <sup>6</sup>	675	68	400	48 <sup>7</sup>	0	--	--	--	No	Yes	Yes <sup>8</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>

## Southeastern States

### Shooting Ranges

State	How much money does your agency allocate annually to:									
	Needs assessment	Inventory	Planning/NEPA compliance	New range development	Existing range remodeling	Operation/management	Lease payments	Land acquisition/land exchange	Grants to third parties	Other
Alabama	--	--	--	\$50,000 <sup>12</sup>	--	\$30,000 <sup>13</sup>	--	\$100,000 <sup>13</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	--
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	\$180,000 <sup>5</sup>	\$60,000	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	\$125,000	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	\$50,000	\$17,000	--	--	--	-- <sup>13</sup>	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	\$50,000	--	--	\$25,000 <sup>4</sup>	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	--	--	\$0-75,000	\$0-75,000	--	--	--	\$0-50,000 <sup>9</sup>	--
South Carolina	--	--	\$50,000	\$42,000	--	\$60,000	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11,12</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>
Virginia	--	--	--	\$265,000 <sup>10</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--

# Southeastern States

## Shooting Ranges

State	Sources of funds used for grants or leases:								In-kind Assistance:	Shooting Range Administrator influence on:		Planning	
	Federal Aid (Section 4)	Federal Aid (Section 10)	State money (general or legislative appropriations)	State money (license or conservation fund)	Proceeds/Profits from existing facilities agency and concessions)	Proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	Private funding	Other		Does the agency receive in-kind assistance?	Setting the shooting range budget	Setting the shooting range funding sources	Have you done a shooting range needs assessment?
Alabama	-- <sup>15</sup>	-- <sup>15</sup>	-- <sup>15</sup>	-- <sup>15</sup>	-- <sup>15</sup>	-- <sup>15</sup>	-- <sup>15</sup>	-- <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>16</sup>	Primary decision-maker <sup>17</sup>	None	No <sup>18</sup>	No
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	Some	Some	No	No
Florida	--	--	0%	0%	--	0%	--	--	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Some	Some	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>
Georgia	75%	75%	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Significant	Significant	No	No
Kentucky	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Some <sup>14</sup>	Some <sup>15</sup>	-- <sup>16</sup>	No
Louisiana	10%	50%	--	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Some	None	No	No
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	No	Significant	Significant	Yes	No
North Carolina	--	--	-- <sup>10</sup>	--	--	--	--	No	No	Some <sup>11</sup>	None	Yes <sup>12</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No	Some <sup>6</sup>	Some	No	No
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Significant <sup>14</sup>	Significant <sup>15</sup>	No	Yes <sup>16</sup>
Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No	Some	Some	No	No

# Southeastern States

State	Shooting Ranges						General						
	Inventory	Number of ranges:				Is there a need for additional shooting ranges?		Opportunities for shooting are: (increasing, constant, decreasing)		Percentage of Administrator's time spent on:			
		Rifle/ Pistol	Shotgun	Archery	Archery								
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Archery	Firearms	Hunter Education	Shooting Ranges		
Alabama	Yes <sup>19</sup>	12	31	12	37	2	27 <sup>20</sup>	Yes	Yes	Constant <sup>21</sup>	Constant <sup>21</sup>	80% <sup>22</sup>	10% <sup>22</sup>
Arkansas	No	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Constant	Constant	-- <sup>6</sup>	-- <sup>6</sup>
Florida	Yes <sup>8</sup>	7	--	5	--	3	--	Yes <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>9</sup>	--	--	100% <sup>10</sup>	-- <sup>10</sup>
Georgia	No	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Increasing	Decreasing	75% <sup>4</sup>	20% <sup>4</sup>
Kentucky	Yes <sup>17</sup>	48	87	14	103	13	79	Yes <sup>18</sup>	Yes <sup>18</sup>	Constant <sup>19</sup>	Constant <sup>19</sup>	85% <sup>20</sup>	5% <sup>20</sup>
Louisiana	No	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Constant	Constant	100%	--
Mississippi	Yes <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Decreasing	Decreasing	90% <sup>4</sup>	--
North Carolina	No <sup>14</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Constant	Increasing	55% <sup>15</sup>	5% <sup>15</sup>
South Carolina	No	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	--	--	50% <sup>7</sup>	50% <sup>7</sup>
Tennessee	No	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>11</sup>	Yes	Constant	Increasing <sup>17</sup>	80%	20%
Virginia	No	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>11</sup>	Decreasing <sup>12</sup>	Decreasing <sup>12</sup>	95% <sup>13</sup>	--

## Alabama: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Ray Metzler, 2/21/03*

- 1 1997 - \$307,000; 1998 - \$343,000; 1999 - \$361,000; 2000 - \$392,000; 2001 - \$650,000; All of the wildlife section funds are tied together, so it has been difficult at times to effectively plan the budget in order to spend all of the allocation. He's able to do a much better job of that now that he's been there a while. Getting closer to spending all of it.
- 2 Full apportionment is about \$700,000, but HE has never received all of it.
- 3 Routine maintenance of ranges is included in the HE budget in Section 4 (about \$20,000).

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

All they get is license revenue and Federal Aid money. He can't see them getting any money from the state general fund. They don't get all of the Federal Aid apportionment because some of it gets taken away for land acquisition and wildlife management. They have a big problem in Alabama with public access to hunting lands, so he doesn't have a problem with the mix of money that he gets. It's fine as long as they use it for land acquisition.

### **Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Part of basic course.

#### **a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Bow – 10%; ML – 5%; Trapping – 1%

#### **b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

#### **c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

#### **d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No, they encourage it where they can. (10-12% actually live-fire)

- 4 NBEF does it all themselves. They only have 3-4 classes per year.
- 5 His budget has to be approved by the supervisor, but he generally goes along with it.
- 6 Grant agreements are pretty standard, year-to-year.
- 7 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type?
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? They use the course form required by Federal Aid. They enter that into a database. But probably 50% of the classes don't fill them out. Most of the instructors that don't complete the forms are school teachers (they conduct about 150 of the 400 courses in Alabama each year).
- 8 400 true volunteers, which does not include school teachers or agency staff.

## Alabama: footnotes and additional questions

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?

None. State law doesn't allow it. Can't even buy them T-shirts. A change in this law might help with retention of instructors, but probably not recruitment. And a change would require an act of the legislature. They are just starting a HE Association (3 years ago). They get money from annual raffle. They are starting to gain momentum, and this will help a lot in terms of providing stuff for instructors that the state cannot.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?

State provides everything required, but instructors bring stuff, too.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

About 10%. They don't have as many volunteer hours as other states. They are trying to recruit more instructors to help address this.

- 9 They have the 5-year plan, but that is all. He has things in his head, but nothing formal. A plan would be nice if he had the time (to keep focused), but it is a low priority. They are moving in the right direction, overall.
- 10 Him, 2 regional people, a secretary, and a laborer.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

They need more alternative delivery methods and more volunteers. The home study and internet versions of the course are only offered in 18 counties right now. It takes a lot of instructors to conduct the field days. He wants to make that more available. Another need is to keep the association growing strong.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Finding the right people (10-12 instructors in every county) to conduct field days. This would be easy for local people to do, but hard for him to do from Montgomery. They have 2 regional coordinators, but it's still hard for them, because they each cover about 30 counties.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?
- 11 No, but they will use the Southeast Association's version in the near future.
  - 12 Varies from year to year.
  - 13 They have 8 state ranges – 1 is a partnership with a county sheriffs department. It's not really feasible to put more ranges on their wildlife management areas, so they will have to buy more land in the future in order to establish ranges.
  - 14 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? They would do it if someone requested it, but no one has so far.
  - 15 What are the sources of funds that you use for grants or leases? They would use Section money for this if someone requested it. He would like to expand that portion of the program.

## Alabama: footnotes and additional questions

- 16 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
- Who provides these sources? Volunteers.
  - How much do you receive of each type? Sheriff's department provides routine maintenance twice a week on the range they share. Volunteers help keep their other state ranges clean, replace target holders, etc.
  - How are they accounted/credited to the project? They don't account for it.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

- 17 If he comes up with a good project, his boss says go for it.
- 18 Don't have to do a formal assessment—they know they need a range in every county. They only have ranges in 8 out of 67 counties. USFS has ranges in 4 other counties.
- 19 These are rough figures.
- 20 Includes clubs, shops, etc.
- 21 Needs to be increased a lot.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Build a range in every county. Build a really nice shooting complex somewhere.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Finding suitable sites. They don't have baffling, so finding places with 3-mile fall-out zones is tough. Plus, nobody in urban/suburban areas wants them in their backyard.

- If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
  - If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?
- 22 10% other.

## Arkansas: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Joseph Huggins, 4/1/03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

To meet need and stretch the dollar, financial.

1 Yes, a minimum.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Yes.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

25%

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

2 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers.

b. How much do you receive of each type? FY 2001 – 21,247.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? We have not needed to use this time for any match.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Many provide their own training aids.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

None.

3 5 Year plan for Section 10.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Working towards alternative delivery systems.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Making it convenient.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

## Arkansas: footnotes and additional questions

- 4 Shared 6 Regional Education Coordinators.
- 5 In FY 2003.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Build more ranges.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Locations then expenses.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

- 6 98% assisting with other education programs.

## Florida: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Cardinal Collins, 4/4/03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

We use funds based upon availability and then allocate to need or effectiveness.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Florida has basic courses delivered traditionally and alternatively, NBEF certified bowhunting courses, muzzleloading courses and Becoming an Outdoors Woman programs.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Minimum 2 of 12 hours in the classroom. Written tests that include topic and live firing. The basic course includes sections on archery and blackpowder.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Advanced Archery and Muzzleloading courses are offered based on need and popularity, none is mandatory.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Live fire is mandatory in all courses.

1 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? In-kind volunteer instructor time, agency employee duties.

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Hours of service are submitted.

2 Have not mapped.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Travel for mileage and occasional lodging.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Themselves; however, many bring personal items for aids.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

3 We have not separated our instructors into categories.

4 Assessments have been done in the past, little ongoing research. This is considered a weakness.

5 Yes and we have long range goals that are being developed into future plans.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Grow in the numbers positively influenced and a decrease in the number of incidents.

## **Florida: footnotes and additional questions**

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Many outdoor and environmental issues are very sensitive to a growing urban and suburban public.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

There are many resources available, many times, they are not accessible due to government policies.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

If given through government channels? If provided to organized support—more likely.

6 Florida has 5 Regions with an administrative staff in each.

7 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

Same as for HE Programs—the programs are intertwined.

8 Inventory has been done for HE use purposes.

9 Yes, for all types, especially multi-discipline to host many activities.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

More ranges of different types. I feel that a market exists to have many simple ranges - a couple of lanes and a backstop as well as large, strategically placed magnet centers.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Ranges need space and a friendly environment, both geographically and politically.

10 Hunter Education is all that we do. Range develop is a part of our HE program.

## Georgia: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Capt. James Bell, 4/23/03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Logistical.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

No.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

N/A

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

N/A

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

N/A

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

N/A

1 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors.

b. How much do you receive of each type? Varies.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Pay range of conservation officer.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Training supplies.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Displays.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

75%

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

N/A

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Need of training.

2 Instructor in-house matching 25%.

3 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides these sources? Volunteers.

b. How much do you receive of each type? Varies.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Pay range of conservation officer.

## **Georgia: footnotes and additional questions**

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Logistical.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

To introduce firearms to youth; by making more ranges available statewide.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Property.

4 Boating Safety - 5%

## Kentucky: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Mac Lang, 2/13/03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Federal match requirements. 25% non-federal.

1 Yes – use their materials, but do not administer it. Have a volunteer state chairman.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Bowhunter is separate. Muzzleloader and trapping are part of basic course.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

ML gets about 1.5 hrs. Trapping is combined with wildlife management. It gets about 0.5 hours.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Bowhunter ed is “mandatory” with a caveat. You must have some certification. That is, if you don’t have a firearm, you can bowhunt with an IBEP card only. Or, you can bowhunt with basic HE card. But you must have a certification of some kind to bowhunt.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

They have several line-items that apply for IBEP materials and equipment.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes, for gun and bow. No trouble delivering it.

2 He has good relationship with supervisors, etc.

3 If there is a need for special equipment, etc., they get additions to budget. No complaints.

4 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Instructor time.

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers.

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? At each course, volunteers sign a timesheet and check off the reasons the hours were donated (travel, in-class hours, range time, range construction hours, preparation). It’s a separate form just for this purpose.

5 214 new instructors per year. Don’t have any problem getting new recruits. They had to recruit minorities at one time. Difficult to keep minority instructors for some reason.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Generally none.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Instructors may provide materials if they choose to, but the department provides everything they need. They try to get each team their own set of equipment. The local state association helps. They have a very active association that has helped start associations in other states.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

## **Kentucky: footnotes and additional questions**

- 6 Close to 100. 90% are also HE instructors. Every turnover in IBEP, they decertify the instructors and make them retrain. At least 3 times in his career, the executive director of NBEF has changed, and they have “decertified” all the instructors and made them take training and get recertified all over again. It has not been well received by the instructors, and so there is a lot of turnover.
- 7 Unknown, but high.
- 8 Less than 10%.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None. They do charge \$2 for bowhunter course, and if instructor needs materials, the instructor can purchase it and get reimbursed. The state doesn't get any money from the fee.

NBEF will be in based in Arkansas now. A woman is at the helm, but he did not remember her name. Distribution center for materials is now in NY.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

They may use personal equipment if they want. It's best if they do.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Same as above.

- 9 Several times—most recently in 1995. The first time it was useful, but since then didn't seem worth the time and money, because it gave basically the same results. He has ongoing advisory council—volunteers and stakeholder organizations that tell them what they need to do.
- 10 Yes. The agency and program both have plans.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

It has topped out in terms of size, but it needs to grow laterally. They want/need more advanced programs, like special youth hunts, hunts for women, species-specific workshops. They have a Master instructor program with a whole list of titles that would make even Napoleon proud. Apprentice and junior program, too. Keeps them involved from age 10-17. They can become instructors at 18.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Funding is impediment to everything. They have budget cut constraints right now. They have to cut 13 full-time positions by December.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Kentucky HE Association's major purpose is to support the HE program. They get donations from police departments (recovered, stolen, surplus, etc.), courts, etc. One department in particular has donated a lot of firearms. They engage in fundraising activities like auction banquets, etc.

- 11 No dedicated staff to shooting ranges. For HE, he has a full time administrative specialist in central office, 4 full-time hunter training officers, 1 seasonal administrative specialist (works 8-9 months) who is the recruitment specialist. He takes the FATs trailer around the state.

## **Kentucky: footnotes and additional questions**

- 12 Not using it, but plan to in the future. The HE regulation is being changed at this time to allow for CD-ROM's and Internet courses. We plan to use the IHEA and the Southeast version (Internet and CD-ROM). These should be in use by July 2003. In KY, we hope to use any and every form of alternative delivery to best serve our constituents. All will require an additional 4 hours of shooting and testing with HE Instructors.
- 13 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? They don't use leases or grants. They do have clubs that operate ranges on department land. It is covered by MOUs. No money involved. Must be open to the public. These work well.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

- 14 He's included on committees and decision-making processes. It works pretty well.
- 15 Same as above. He has no complaints.
- 16 They plan to cover the state with tube ranges. They draw a 32-mile circle around every range on a map. Their goal is to have 1 public range every 64 miles.
- 17 Their inventory list has 246 total ranges in KY (120 counties). Of the 246, some include one activity, some offer all 3. The numbers given above do not represent total ranges, but ranges within ranges. These are exact numbers. He keeps very close track of these.
- 18 The need is to provide ranges that are free and open to the public. They have more than enough for police, HE, clubs, etc. But they need more opportunity for the "average person" to go shoot for free.
- 19 One goes out, one comes in. Just happens that way.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

More tube ranges—free and open to the public during daylight hours.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

"Population:" Housing and commercial development that causes safety concern (perceptions) among the public. Noise, lead abatement, encroachment of population. They've turned into an urban state (more than 50% of the population is in cities).

- 20 10% other duties.

### **Additional Comments:**

They have range rules in statute for state ranges, so officers can write tickets for violations. They also have a preemption law—no laws may be made regarding hunting at the local level. Range protection act—any existing range in business for 1 year or more is free from complaints from noise, nuisance, etc. Keeps people from coming in after the fact and shutting ranges down. NRA offers sample language, assistance in getting these things on the books.

## Louisiana: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: John Sturgis, 4/10/03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial.

1 Section 4.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

1 hour – Muzzleloading.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Yes, bowhunter education is mandatory on federal refuges.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes, hunter education.

2 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer time.

a. Who provides this assistance?

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Volunteer instructor time is used to make the 25% match.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Mileage.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

None.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

25%

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

Mileage.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

None.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

25%

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

No.

## **Louisiana: footnotes and additional questions**

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

None.

3 8 region staff.

4 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? Law enforcement agencies and shooting clubs.

5 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive (volunteer time, technical or professional program support, use of facilities, etc)? Teaching time from volunteer instructors.

a. Who provides these sources?

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project?

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Yes, to provide additional opportunities.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Need more staff.

## Mississippi: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Steve Adcock, 7-11-03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial (our apportionment is too low).

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

N/A

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

N/A

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

N/A

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

N/A

1 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer instructor time.

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 10,000+ hours.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? In-kind match.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

None.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

25% of in-kind.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

N/A

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

N/A

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

N/A

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

More hands on and internet instruction.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Funding.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Unknown.

## Mississippi: footnotes and additional questions

- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?  
Federal guidelines.

2 Planning to use it.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

N/A

3 It is not current.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

We would like to build public ranges.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Funding.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Unknown.

- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

Policy.

4 10% other duties.

## North Carolina: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Mike Bogdanowicz, 2/10/03*

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

They use only state money for shooting ranges. It's MUCH easier logistically. Federal restrictions make it difficult to use federal money. They've only built 1 shooting range with federal money. The process is too hard. Feds should give states the money and not require them to do a separate grant for each new construction project. Just make it part of the HE grant. The state would have to show how it was used, so they would still be accountable.

1 Orienteering and tree stand safety.

### **Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

None is mandatory.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

They have separate budget categories for advanced HE courses, but it is cursory.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

They have live fire or simulated live fire required in every course.

2 The system works well. He has his allocation, and does whatever he needs to do with it.

3 They are pretty well set. He does not have much influence.

4 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer hours.

a. Who provides this assistance? Friends of the NRA, Conservation Foundation, hunting clubs, SCI.

b. How much do you receive of each type? It varies from year to year.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Must record volunteer hours the same way we record employee hours (federally required). Instructors must record their time daily and sign it daily. The state collects it at the end of each class.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Nothing. The state provides everything. Instructors can use their own firearms during live fire, but during the classroom portion, the state requires them to use inoperable firearms, which the state provides.

## North Carolina: footnotes and additional questions

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

5 Hoping to expand the number to 200.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Bowhunter instructors use some of their own equipment.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

6 The needs are identified in the grant (5-year plan).

7

Yes, but it is not in document form. They discuss it internally often. HE enhancement program has changed things a lot. They are watching to see how the new system works out. They are continually assessing where they want to go and how they are doing, but have not put it down on paper.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Historically, their HE program has operated within federal guidelines. It is a blueprint for programs. They'd like to take it to a higher level. Addressing all sportsmen needs. Work with more than just entry-level hunters, more with the hunting community as a whole. They want to do things such as treestand safety, keeping hunting accepted by the public, advanced courses, etc. They have a database of all hunting clubs and organizations to have regular correspondence with them. Might do a mentoring program in the future.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

None, really.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

8 They've got nine districts, with a HE specialist in each district. All LE officers have to spend a certain percentage of their time on HE, and it varies by position.

9 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? Hunting clubs and other groups like 4-H, USFS, etc. Grants up to \$50,000 each.

10 State endowment fund.

## North Carolina: footnotes and additional questions

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Historically, they weren't going to get into the shooting range business. Wasn't much of a push to get into it. Construction is very expensive. If they were to do this aggressively, they would need to spend a quarter of the grant money just to have staff to administer it. They decided that they did not want to have unmanned shooting ranges. They had them in the past, and they turned into dumping areas, etc. They decided these were not an asset. They don't want to hire a huge staff for shooting ranges. The grant money that is available is not enough to run HE and shooting ranges at the same time. Would take at least a half million a year just for the shooting ranges part of it. Private enterprise should step up to meet that demand.

- 11 If the agency administrators make it an priority, it will be a priority. Otherwise, he can't do it.
- 12 Around 1992-93. It is out of date and they don't use it.
- 13 No. They never got that far.
- 14 They use the NSSF web site. They tell their people to use that list and advertise their ranges there.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Would like to see the state legislature allocate significant monies to create shooting ranges. Make it available to counties and/or the state to develop ranges. There is a big need for law enforcement ranges. State should be able to provide money to locals to create LE ranges, with the stipulation that sportsmen can use them some of the time. MN has a system like this. Construction of ranges is very tricky where you need them – population centers. And very expensive. The development of one range can be more than the entire federal grant amount. And lawsuits can tie you up as well.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Money, public perception about firearms, lack of suitable areas for ranges in areas where you really need them.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
State legislature.
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?  
Should be mandated, as part of the law that created it, that it could be used only for that.
- 15 55% HE ; 5% shooting ranges; 40% boating law administration, boating education coordinator and other enforcement duties.

## South Carolina: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Lt. Joey Rentiers, 4/2/03*

1 FY 1997 and 1998 combined.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

None.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

10%

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No.

2 They might ask my opinion, but that's as far as it goes.

3 None right now, but plans are in place for the future.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

None.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

None.

4 Less than 1%.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

None.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

None.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

I would like to see an increase in young hunters.

## South Carolina: footnotes and additional questions

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

State budget.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
If I knew the answer to that, there wouldn't be a budget problem.
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?  
Because I have ethics and I fear prisons.
- 5 We're not using it at this time. We're still trying to decide what to do in the future.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial.

- 6 Same as before-they might ask my opinion.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

I would like to see an increase in opportunities provided in areas of low availability.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Budget and land.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
No clue.
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?  
Same as before-money is allocated for specific areas.
- 7 50% HE and Shooting Range Development, and 50% Boating Education.

## Tennessee: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Phil Neil, 2/28/03*

- 1 They banked the Section 10 in FY 2001 because they hadn't planned for the additional funds they got in the state budget.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Nothing in particular.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

About 15% of the class time is devoted to ML and archery.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes. Hasn't been a big problem. Sometimes in schools it's a problem. They developed a shooting range in a trailer for schools. The state Board of Education has endorsed the HE curriculum. Some counties really embrace it, others don't allow it.

- 2 State provides money for supplies. Not a very big program. 100-500 students per year.

3 No problems.

4 It's basically on his shoulders to set it up. Superiors pretty much take his recommendations.

5 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors, and some gun clubs.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 15,310 hours.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Turn in a report for each class, and enter it in database.

6 No idea. Maybe 40s or 50s.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Mileage if they claim it, but most do not claim it.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

They don't have to provide anything, but many do provide teaching aids.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

7 Maybe a little younger.

## Tennessee: footnotes and additional questions

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?

Mileage if they claim it.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

Don't have to provide anything. Most furnish their own bows.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

Same pot of hours.

8 5-year plan.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

Pretty stable at this time. Would like to see more females and minorities participate. Students and instructors.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Getting the word out to females and minorities, and attracting them.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

9 4 regional coordinators, a full time secretary, and a full/part-time clerk. Also, they have 2 people on each of 3 firing ranges.

10 Not opposed to it, so long as it has a field day associated with it. They will probably use the SE version. They are currently using the SE Region CD-rom home study course. It will be another way to deliver the home study course.

11 These funds are handled by the regions, so all he can do is guess at it—probably about \$250,000, which includes salaries of range staff, etc. They do have one range under construction, but most of the money is spent on operation-management.

12 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? It has been done once or twice in the past, but not very often.

13 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides these sources? Clubs help maintain one of their ranges (range safety officers).

New range that is under construction will have volunteer range safety officers.

b. How much do you receive of each type? No idea.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? At the new range, they will institute a volunteer activity report, so they will track it.

### What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?

Not sure.

14 No problems.

15 No problems.

16 Just the 5-year plan.

17 slight increase in firearm ranges.

## Tennessee: footnotes and additional questions

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Develop more ranges that are owned and operated by the state. They operate 3 that are staffed, and about 10 that are not staffed. Would like more ranges closer to population centers.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Money.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Won't get any major increases that he can see. Maybe private donations.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

## Virginia: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Lt. Scott Renalds, 2/21/03*

- 1 These figures are averages over the last 5 years.
- 2 The conservation fund money is internal to the agency.
- 3 They stopped applying for Federal Aid in 2001.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

They dropped Federal Aid funding to reduce logistical problems (extra paperwork, and it restricted their ability to spend the funds on their priorities). Now, they are going back to it because state money is no longer sufficient.

### **Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Part of basic course.

#### **a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Bow – 10%; ML – 10%; Trapping – 5%. They have trapper education instructors, but the VA Trappers Association handles this program with support from the state.

#### **b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No.

#### **c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

#### **d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No. It is done when there is an opportunity. Maybe 1-3% of courses have it.

5 Supervisors generally follow their recommendations. Good agency support.

6 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers.

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Separate form is used to track volunteer instructor hours for all types of outdoor education. This form tracks time by event, not by instructor. Entered into database.

7 It's pretty diverse in age structure. Pretty good.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None. They used to reimburse mileage, but tight budgets have done away with that. Instructors have been very supportive.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

None are mandated. Many of them provide additional equipment.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

Volunteer hours do not provide all of the match. Historically, volunteer hours provide about 30%. They use other state funds to make up the difference.

## Virginia: footnotes and additional questions

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

Two immediate goals are alternative delivery and Internet.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Budget.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
Going back to Federal Aid, and/or an improvement in state financial situation.
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?  
The Administration is very supportive of HE in VA. HE is within the Outdoor Education Program. Once they get the budget approved, they have control of how to spend it.
- 8 9 paid staff members - all for hunter ed.
- 9 They will develop their own. They developed their own manual and their own alternative delivery course, so when it comes time to do the Internet version, they will build their own so it meshes with their other materials.
- 10 They have a \$530,000 project that is being constructed over 2 years. (\$265,000/year)

### What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?

Using state-derived funds is easier than using Federal Aid funds.

- 11 Could definitely use more.
- 12 Slightly.

### How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?

More acceptance of shooting ranges among the general population.

### What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?

Money and land use. It is increasingly difficult to build a range near people.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
Firearm manufacturers?
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?
- 13 Other is field enforcement, etc.

# **Midwest Region**

Midwestern States

Hunter Education

State	State Fiscal Year	Details found on page:	Funds allocated to hunter education in:					Were all allocated funds actually spent?						
			FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001		
Illinois	July 1 - June 30	82	\$627,616	\$632,602	\$807,648	\$826,693	\$902,500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	July 1 - June 30	84	\$200,000 <sup>1</sup> 250,000 <sup>1</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
Iowa	July 1 - June 30	86	\$426,208	\$454,076	\$439,719	\$508,550	\$502,692	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	July 1 - June 30	88	\$130,097	\$147,807	\$154,909	\$165,548	\$197,355	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Oct 1 - Sept 30	91	\$1,041,386	\$1,229,914	\$1,197,051	\$1,201,929	\$1,127,600 <sup>1</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>2</sup>
Minnesota	July 1 - June 30	95	\$364,800	\$105,200	\$457,400	\$145,300	\$203,300	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri	July 1 - June 30	98	\$750,000	\$525,000	\$532,000	\$584,600	\$654,175	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>
Nebraska	July 1 - June 30	101	\$389,063 <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	Yes	-- <sup>2</sup>					
North Dakota	July 1 - June 30	104	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$275,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	July 1 - June 30	107	\$1,061,334	\$1,012,570	\$1,049,742	\$995,209 <sup>1</sup>	\$1,034,100	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	July 1 - June 30	111	--	--	--	\$204,471	\$238,057	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes
Wisconsin	July 1 - June 30	114	\$935,400	\$871,350	\$834,000	\$930,000	\$1,136,600	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>1</sup>

Midwestern States

Hunter Education

State	Sources of funds that agency uses for hunter education?							Federal Aid funds received in FY 2001			Federal Aid funds actually spent for:				
	Federal Aid (Section 4)	Federal Aid (Section 10)	State money (general or legislative appropriations)	State money (conservation fund/hunting license revenue)	Proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	Private funding	Other	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10
	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	\$450,000	--	\$450,000	--	\$450,000	--	--	--
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$450,000	--	\$450,000	--	\$450,000	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	100%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	94% <sup>1</sup>	--	--	6% <sup>1</sup>	--	--	--	\$471,473	--	\$471,473	--	\$471,473	--	--	--
Kansas	59%	--	--	--	--	--	41% <sup>1</sup>	\$270,323	-- <sup>2</sup>	\$270,323	--	\$270,323	-- <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>
Michigan	Yes	Yes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$708,400 <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>4</sup>	\$708,400 <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>4</sup>	\$256,000 <sup>5</sup>	\$225,000 <sup>5</sup>
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	100% <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	10%	2%	--	88%	--	--	--	\$822,089	\$212,958	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	-- <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	\$389,000	\$75,000	\$389,000	\$75,000	\$389,000	--	--	-- <sup>4</sup>
North Dakota	70%	30%	--	--	--	--	--	\$200,000	\$75,000	\$200,000	--	\$200,000	--	--	\$75,000
Ohio	15%	60%	--	25%	--	--	--	\$617,723	\$225,000	\$840,000 <sup>2</sup>	--	\$10,000 <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--
South Dakota	75%	-- <sup>1</sup>	--	25%	--	--	--	\$240,199	-- <sup>2</sup>	\$164,403	--	\$155,862	--	-- <sup>3</sup>	--
Wisconsin	68%	18%	--	14% <sup>2</sup>	--	--	--	\$788,070	\$204,146	\$788,070	\$204,146	\$204,146	--	--	--

Midwestern States

Hunter Education

State	Hunter education courses covered using these funds						Int'l Bowhunter Education Program		Hunter education administrator influence:	
	Basic Firearm	Bowhunting	Muzzle Loading	Trapping	Other	Does agency offer IBEP?	Does agency provide funds for IBEP?	On setting the hunter education budget	On setting the funding sources	
Illinois	X	X	X	X		Yes <sup>2</sup>	No	Significant <sup>3</sup>	None <sup>4</sup>	
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X <sup>2</sup>	No	No	None	None	
Iowa	X	X	X	X		Yes <sup>2</sup>	--	Some	None	
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X <sup>4</sup>	Yes	No	Primary Decision-maker <sup>5</sup>	None <sup>6</sup>	
Michigan	X	X	X		X <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Significant <sup>9</sup>	Significant <sup>10</sup>	
Minnesota	X	X			X <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	--	Some <sup>5</sup>	None <sup>6</sup>	
Missouri	X	X	X	X		No <sup>2</sup>	No	Some <sup>3</sup>	Some <sup>4</sup>	
Nebraska	X	X				Yes <sup>5</sup>	--	Some <sup>6</sup>	None <sup>7</sup>	
North Dakota	X	X				Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Some <sup>2</sup>	Some <sup>3</sup>	
Ohio	X	X	X	X <sup>4</sup>	X <sup>5</sup>	No <sup>6</sup>	No	Primary decision-maker <sup>7</sup>	None <sup>8</sup>	
South Dakota	X	X				Yes	Yes	Significant <sup>4</sup>	None <sup>5</sup>	
Wisconsin	X	X				Yes <sup>3</sup>	--	None <sup>4</sup>	None	

Midwestern States

Hunter Education

State	In-kind assistance:		Volunteer Instructors:							Program administration			
	Does agency receive in-kind assistance?	Number of volunteer hunter education instructors:	Turnover rate	What is the core group (how many of the current total will still be there in 5 years)?	Average age	Number of volunteer instructors for specialty courses:	Turnover rate	Core group	Average age	Has agency completed a hunter education needs assessment?	Do you have a strategic plan?	Do you have paid assistance?	Do you offer the IHEA Internet Introduction to Hunter Education?
Illinois	Yes <sup>5</sup>	1,150	50-75	800-900	50	60-75	30-40	-- <sup>6</sup>	40	No	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>
Indiana	No	800	20-30	680	-- <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	Yes	No	--	--
Iowa	Yes <sup>3</sup>	1,600	25	1,600-1,800	40	0	--	--	--	No	Yes <sup>4</sup>	No	--
Kansas	Yes <sup>8</sup>	1,800 <sup>8</sup>	80	1,100	40 <sup>9</sup>	150 <sup>10</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	150	30	No	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>
Michigan	Yes <sup>11</sup>	3,000 <sup>12</sup>	200-300 <sup>13</sup>	500	40s <sup>14</sup>	200 <sup>15</sup>	-- <sup>16</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	40s	No	No	Yes <sup>18</sup>	Yes <sup>19</sup>
Minnesota	Yes <sup>7</sup>	5,000 <sup>8</sup>	--	--	--	1,200 <sup>9</sup>	--	--	--	No <sup>10</sup>	No <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>
Missouri	Yes <sup>5</sup>	2,100 <sup>6</sup>	500 <sup>7</sup>	2,100	40 <sup>8</sup>	-- <sup>9</sup>	--	--	--	Yes <sup>10</sup>	Yes <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>
Nebraska	Yes <sup>8</sup>	1,200 <sup>9</sup>	-- <sup>10</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>12</sup>	300	-- <sup>13</sup>	-- <sup>13</sup>	-- <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Yes <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>16</sup>	Yes
North Dakota	Yes <sup>4</sup>	700	20-30	-- <sup>5</sup>	45 <sup>6</sup>	30 <sup>7</sup>	-- <sup>8</sup>	--	--	No <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>10</sup>	No <sup>11</sup>	--
Ohio	Yes <sup>9</sup>	1,500	100 <sup>10</sup>	750 <sup>11</sup>	46	650 <sup>12</sup>	65 <sup>13</sup>	325	48	No <sup>14</sup>	No <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>16</sup>	No <sup>17</sup>
South Dakota	Yes <sup>6</sup>	400	30 <sup>7</sup>	220	40s	102	2-3 <sup>8</sup>	-- <sup>9</sup>	30s	No <sup>10</sup>	No <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>
Wisconsin	Yes <sup>5</sup>	4,750	300-500	-- <sup>6</sup>	48	638	-- <sup>7</sup>	-- <sup>8</sup>	47	No	No <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>10</sup>	Yes <sup>11</sup>

Midwestern States

Shooting Ranges

How much money does your agency allocate annually to:										
State	Needs assessment	Inventory	Planning/NEPA compliance	New range development	Existing range remodeling	Operation/management	Lease payments	Land acquisition/land exchange	Grants to third parties	Other
Illinois	N/A <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	\$50,000 <sup>4</sup>	--	--	\$100,000 <sup>5</sup>	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	\$5,000	\$25,000	\$7,000	--	-- <sup>5</sup>	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	\$50,000	--	--	--	\$150,000 <sup>15</sup>	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	\$47,700	--	--	-- <sup>20</sup>	-- <sup>21</sup>
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$485,200 <sup>14</sup>	--
Missouri	--	\$8,877	--	--	\$4,438	\$426,126	--	--	-- <sup>14</sup>	\$4,438 <sup>15</sup>
Nebraska	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	-- <sup>17,18</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	\$5,000 <sup>12</sup>	--	--	\$105,000 <sup>12,13</sup>	--
Ohio	-- <sup>18</sup>	-- <sup>18</sup>	-- <sup>18</sup>	-- <sup>18</sup>	-- <sup>18</sup>	-- <sup>18</sup>	-- <sup>18</sup>	-- <sup>18</sup>	-- <sup>18</sup>	-- <sup>18</sup>
South Dakota	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>	-- <sup>14</sup>
Wisconsin	-- <sup>12</sup>	-- <sup>12</sup>	-- <sup>12</sup>	\$30,000 <sup>12</sup>	\$200,000 <sup>12</sup>	-- <sup>12</sup>	-- <sup>12</sup>	-- <sup>12</sup>	-- <sup>12,13</sup>	-- <sup>12</sup>

Midwestern States

Shooting Ranges

State	Sources of funds used for grants or leases:								In-kind Assistance:	Shooting Range Administrator influence on:		Planning	
	Federal Aid (Section 4)	Federal Aid (Section 10)	State money (general or legislative appropriations)	State money (license or conservation fund)	Proceeds/Profits from existing facilities agency and concessions)	Proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	Private funding	Other		Setting the shooting range budget	Setting the shooting range funding sources	Have you done a shooting range needs assessment?	Strategic plan?
Illinois	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	
Indiana	100%	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>6</sup>	Significant	Significant	No	No	
Iowa	--	--	--	100%	--	--	--	No	Some - None	Some - None	Yes <sup>6</sup>	No	
Kansas	--	--	--	100% <sup>16</sup>	--	--	--	Yes <sup>17</sup>	None <sup>18</sup>	None	No	No	
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	None <sup>22</sup>	Some <sup>23</sup>	Yes <sup>24</sup>	Yes	
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	100% <sup>15</sup>	--	No	Significant <sup>16</sup>	None <sup>17</sup>	No	No <sup>18</sup>	
Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Some	Some	Yes <sup>16</sup>	Yes <sup>17</sup>	
Nebraska	-- <sup>19</sup>	-- <sup>19</sup>	-- <sup>19</sup>	-- <sup>19</sup>	-- <sup>19</sup>	-- <sup>19</sup>	-- <sup>19</sup>	Yes <sup>20</sup>	Some <sup>21</sup>	Some <sup>22</sup>	Yes <sup>23</sup>	Yes <sup>24</sup>	
North Dakota	--	70%	--	30%	--	--	--	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Some <sup>15</sup>	Some	No <sup>16</sup>	Yes <sup>17</sup>	
Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Significant <sup>19</sup>	None <sup>20</sup>	No <sup>21</sup>	No <sup>22</sup>	
South Dakota	55%	45%	--	--	--	--	--	No	Significant <sup>15</sup>	None	Yes <sup>16</sup>	No	
Wisconsin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes <sup>14</sup>	None	None	No	No	

# Midwestern States

State	Shooting Ranges					General					
	Inventory	Number of ranges:				Is there a need for additional shooting ranges?	Opportunities for shooting are: (increasing, constant, decreasing)		Percentage of Administrator's time spent on:		
		Rifle/Pistol	Shotgun	Archery	Archery		Archery	Firearms		Hunter Education	Shooting Ranges
Illinois	Yes <sup>10</sup>	220	112	0	104	Private	Yes	Constant	Increasing	65% <sup>11</sup>	--
Indiana	No	--	--	--	--	Private	Yes	Yes	Decreasing	--	10%
Iowa	-- <sup>6</sup>	--	--	--	--	Private	Yes	Yes	Constant to Decreasing	65% <sup>7</sup>	-- <sup>7</sup>
Kansas	Yes <sup>19</sup>	6	112	1	87	Private	Yes	Constant	Constant	100%	-- <sup>20</sup>
Michigan	Yes <sup>25</sup>	--	--	--	--	Public	Yes <sup>26</sup>	Constant <sup>27</sup>	Decreasing <sup>28</sup>	60% <sup>29</sup>	40% <sup>29</sup>
Minnesota	Yes <sup>19</sup>	--	--	--	--	Private	Yes	Increasing	Increasing	50% <sup>20</sup>	10% <sup>20</sup>
Missouri	No <sup>18</sup>	--	--	--	--	Private	Yes	Increasing	Increasing	60% <sup>20</sup>	30% <sup>20</sup>
Nebraska	Yes <sup>25</sup>	--	--	--	--	Private	Yes	Yes <sup>26</sup>	Decreasing <sup>26</sup>	100%	--
North Dakota	Yes	4	40	0	20	0	15	15	Constant <sup>19</sup>	80%	20%
Ohio	No <sup>23</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Increasing	Increasing	25% <sup>24</sup>	15% <sup>24</sup>
South Dakota	Yes <sup>17</sup>	--	--	--	--	Private	Yes	Yes <sup>18</sup>	Constant	60% <sup>19</sup>	15% <sup>19</sup>
Wisconsin	Yes <sup>15</sup>	--	--	--	--	Private	Yes <sup>16</sup>	Unknown	Unknown	30% <sup>17</sup>	--

## Illinois: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Jeff Hopkins, 2/20/03*

1 Not available.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial. Budget is allocated by financial office, with a mix of available sources.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Separate courses.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No. Trapping is mandatory for first-timers under 18.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No. Trapping is mandatory for first-timers under 18.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Not required, but is offered (about 20% offer it).

2 They have this course, but it is not funded by the state in any way. Same for muzzleloader course. Trapper course is funded through a separate fund.

3 He has influence over how the money that comes to him is spent. But, anything over \$100 is considered to be an "equipment cost" that must be pre-approved prior to the fiscal year. This makes it very difficult to purchase things. Greatly reduces his influence over the budget.

4 He did not realize that he could apply for P-R grants in addition to his regular budget for hunter education purposes. He is pushing the agency to establish a committee to make decisions on how PR funds are spent, not just a single person.

5 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer Instructors.

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Each class is required to turn in a volunteer instructor info sheet that lists each instructor and the hours they spent on prep, travel, and instruction time. They enter that into a database.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Ammo for live-fire, any reasonable expenses for teaching materials.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

The teams have various pieces of equipment and training materials they have accumulated over the years. The state can provide everything, but most volunteers have their own materials.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

## Illinois: footnotes and additional questions

- 6 Not really a core group there. Illinois may not even offer the specialty courses in a year or two due to budget cuts.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

Same as above.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

They buy most of it on their own.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

IL doesn't track their hours. Probably will start to do that.

- 7 They have a plan of work that is updated annually.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

They are meeting the public demand, but would like to have a more active volunteer base. Would like to do more outreach on the need for the course. Would like more recognition for the volunteer instructors. They have certificates and complimentary subscriptions to the state magazine, etc. for instructors, but would like to be able to provide more.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

The \$100 budget restriction is a real problem. Trying to distribute time and money equitably among the 4 sections (hunter, snowmobile, boating, and trapper education).

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

They get all the federal money they are entitled to, so it would have to come from the state or private sources. Private funds could be funneled through the state's Conservation Foundation. Time is the limiting factor.

- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

- 8 There is a safety ed staff – him, 5 field staff, and 4 central office staff. Used to have an assistant administrator, but this position will no longer be filled.
- 9 They don't do much on shooting ranges. Only a couple on state properties. Not meeting the need, especially in the Chicago area.
- 10 Last statewide survey was done in 1990.
- 11 35% other duties.

### **Additional Comments:**

Would like to have a meeting of all the state and Federal Aid people in Region 3, to discuss issues and concerns, and to find out what the Feds want on their reports. What are the things to do and not do to avoid problems in audits, etc. But Illinois (and most states) would need Federal Aid to cover travel and lodging. This was done in the past, but it was a long time ago. Now, with state travel restrictions, it is impossible. If hunter education is bringing in the money to the agencies, why doesn't it get higher priority in the states and within Federal Aid?

## Indiana: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Sam Purvis, 5/12/03 (hunter education) and Mark Reiter, 4/11/03 (shooting ranges)*

1 Less staff time.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Hunter education is mandatory for purchase of a license if you are born after December 31, 1986. The choice to use “state money (conservation fund)” is simply our Division’s funding source. Federal Aid is allocated for hunter education but is utilized for construction, renovation and state grants for shooting ranges.

2 Instructor Training Academy.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Basic

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

50%

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

N/A

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

N/A

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

N/A

3 Unknown, at least 18 years of age.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

None required.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

N/A

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Internet alternatives.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Money and time.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Section 10 money.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

## Indiana: footnotes and additional questions

- 4 Ranges on fish and wildlife area.
- 5 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? A minimum of \$100,000 annually through the DNR Shooting Range Grant Program. This is PR money passed through. We partner with gun clubs and conservation clubs (ranges and local parks and recreation boards).
- 6 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive (volunteer instructor time, technical or professional program support, use of facilities, etc)? Volunteer time and technical or professional program support. Also cash.
  - a. Who provides these sources? Club members.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? Variable.
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Per local wage scale.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

PR money is generated for shooters and hunters.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

I would like to see gun clubs, conservation clubs, etc. enlarge and improve their ranges and be made more available to the public.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

It's difficult to find places to locate a range where neighbors won't be complaining about noise or concerned with safety.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

## Iowa: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Rod Slings, 4/3/03*

- 1 It has changed over the years, but this is from 2001. We did not receive Section 10 funds until FY 2002.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Not enough Federal Aid money to cover all expenses.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Bow course is required for Urban Control Hunts.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No.

- 2 We also get \$750 per year to buy additional items for the bow program—from Iowa Bow Hunter's Association.

3 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer hours used for match.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 25%

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Time calculated from Instructor Report forms.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Props—types clothing.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

25%

- 4 Department is doing this at this time.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

In more schools.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Staff time and money.

## Iowa: footnotes and additional questions

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
More partners.
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?  
Upgrade delivery—PowerPoint presentations.
- 5 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? 1 – Concession contract operation.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

N/A

- 6 Our bureau is doing a complete inventory of all ranges and resources as part of an overall assessment project.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Land use is a big problem - urban sprawl.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
More partners.
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?  
Spend quick.
- 7 65% for both hunter education and shooting ranges. Administer these programs: Hunter Ed, Fur Ed, Snow Ed, ATV Ed, Bow Ed, and Boating Ed. Operate \$1 million range/contracted to concession operator. Will break 10,000 shooter hours this year. We plan to renovate an existing range at \$200K very soon. Supervise 6 recreational safety officers (conservation officers assigned to RSO unit). 200 special events approved per year. Maintain records on 250+ incident investigations each year.

## Kansas: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Wayne Doyle, 2/26/03*

- 1 Wildlife fee fund (license fees, permits, guide licenses, etc.) 30%; In-kind match 11%
- 2 They didn't receive Section 10 in 2001, but got \$75,000 in 2002.
- 3 Shooting range money comes from legislature.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Hunter education can and does use 100% of the apportionment.

- 4 A few specialty clinics, etc. not much.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Muzzle loading and bow are covered in basic course. Separate course for trapping.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

30 minutes each in bowhunting and muzzleloading out of a 14-hour course.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Trapper education is mandatory for anyone born after 1966. Bow is mandatory for 12 and 13 year olds.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Not required, but they encourage it. About 47% of courses have it.

- 5 He gets incredible support for the program.

- 6 They get their apportionment. It is set.

- 7 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors

b. How much do you receive of each type? They record more than 25,000 hours - way more than they need.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Instructors send in rosters of students and an activity report with all instructors and how many hours they spent (including prep time, travel time, teaching time, etc.). Entered into a database.

- 8 About 1,800. About 1,100 of them are active.

- 9 They haven't tracked that. Probably in the 40s.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None. They try to minimize expenses.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

They don't have to provide anything, but most of them bring their own guns.

## **Kansas: footnotes and additional questions**

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

10 About 150 bowhunter instructors, and a lot more who do the basic and the IBEP course.

11 Not much.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Nothing is required.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Part of the same pot of hours.

12 There is the Fed 5-year plan. Hunter Education is also addressed within the Department's strategic plan.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

More staff to enable it to grow. Specialty courses and shooting clinics of all kinds.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Hiring freeze has been on for 5-6 years now and lack of funds - real budget crunch right now.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Section 10? S4 is completely used already.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

13 Him and one secretary.

14 They will be using it in the future as part of the home study program. Will have a 6-hour or more field day for hands-on stuff.

15 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? They allocate \$150,000 among municipalities, gun clubs, and some individuals. They have a committee that makes the decisions.

16 This state funding has been cut this year.

17 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer time, use of existing facilities. Grantees operate the range, provide public access to the range, and provide access for HE and BOW programs.

a. Who provides these sources? Grant recipients.

b. How much do you receive of each type? Minimum of 25% of total cost of the project.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Required in the grant agreement and through receipts.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Received legislative approval to use license fee funds. Unlikely that general fund money would be approved for this use.

## **Kansas: footnotes and additional questions**

- 18 There is a separate person who coordinates shooting ranges who is the primary decision maker.
- 19 Haven't done an inventory for archery.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

More public ranges of all types.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Availability of land.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

- 20 Shooting range coordinator spends about 10% on ranges (education).

## Michigan: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Suzanne Koppelo, 2/10/03*

- 1 Plus \$225,000 in Section 10.
- 2 They have a ceiling of \$734,000 and \$801,000 from the state. She does not know how or why it is capped - probably taken for Wildlife Section. Someone needs to talk to Fed Aid coordinator Eric Sink about what is happening here. Prior to 2001, they were funding ranges at \$256,000 a year. In 2001, with the addition of the \$225,000, they now have \$476,000.
- 3 \$1 million figure
- 4 They are gunshy about Federal Aid.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

- 5 Salaries and wages only. NOTHING else.
- 6 First 3 are covered in core. They have IBEP course. They do offer a combined course that meets both requirements. Dually certified.
- 7 State provides materials, but it is run by NBEF coordinator.
- 8 Section 4 monies provide materials.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Bowhunting is separate.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

One hour to cover the extra stuff.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

Yes, they have that tracked separately.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Live fire or simulated (DART, FATS, or pellet guns).

- 9 She has free reign with the money she has to work with. The superiors buy off on it. She is rarely involved in policy level decisions.

## Michigan: footnotes and additional questions

- 10 In 2000, director put the shooting ranges in the LE program (had been in wildlife and parks division). So now she has it, but no extra funds came with it. In Section 4 grant agreement, the \$256,000 was going to support shooting ranges that had been in Wildlife and Parks Divisions. In 2000, the Feds decided that they could no longer use the volunteer hours as a match for shooting range money. They have almost 3,000 volunteers. Wildlife and Parks were hard pressed to match it. Feds said if they (ranges) said they are going to do construction, you must get a separate grant agreement. Feds made it so difficult nobody in their right minds would apply for it. All funds now go into state ranges, no longer making any 3rd party grants. She told them that if DNR subsidized private ranges, they might get stuck with cleanup if the range went bankrupt. Now that LE must operate the ranges, all the funds must be used to do that, instead of 3rd party grants.
- 11 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer hours only.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type?
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Instructors fill out forms that are scanned. Feds want them to be timesheets, like regular employees. She does not have time to do that - use ScanTron sheets. They don't get credit for all the hours they spend in terms of match. They are way overbudget on this. They have been severely audited by the Feds. Have said MI owes them \$2 million. Still has not been resolved. They do not have a good relationship with the Feds at all.
- 12 Only 100-150 instructors that are women.
- 13 About 200-300 per year, both ways. They don't have any trouble getting volunteer instructors.
- 14 The coordinators are a bit older—maybe late 50s. There are about 50 of them.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

They supply the student and instructor manuals, and as many of the teaching aids they can.

Instructors are bearing most of the other costs, unreimbursed. Many are affiliated with clubs, who will provide these resources. They ask mostly for pencils - orange with DNR logo. They also like instructor patches. They do give incentives to instructors for teaching courses. They get points that they can apply to receive teaching aids (gun cleaning kits, commemorative knives, etc.)

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

See above.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

All of it.

- 15 IBEP. She is disgusted with the bowhunter program in the state. There are almost half a million licensed archers in the state, but not getting half a percent of them in the IBEP program. She doesn't have time to do it, and they have totally missed the boat with this. It is very political in Michigan. The IBEP chair wasn't very active. It was a good ol' boy network, and they weren't getting it done. They are rabidly opposed to crossbow hunting. She doesn't know how it stands right now. There are about 200 instructors, including dually certified folks.
- 16 Pretty constant.
- 17 Most of them.

## Michigan: footnotes and additional questions

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?

DNR provides manuals, same as basic course. They also purchase big game care and tracking, etc.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

See above.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

See above.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

Need more professionalization of the instructor corps through training in alternative delivery methods. Need more staff to help her.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Top brass in DNR has perception that this is not an important program to the overall scheme of things. They don't see the opportunity of how it could do more. The program might be better served in I&E division, or somewhere else. It takes a back seat to LE stuff - poor stepchild. It is seen as a "civilian program." Benign neglect. Little support.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

18 She has a department analyst who crunches numbers for her and a data entry person. One field person who works with coordinators to set up workshops and follows up on complaints with instructors. She could use more staff assistance.

19 We are utilizing the Internet course, however; students must complete a field day in conjunction with the course.

20 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? No longer doing it. Previous ones were given to shooting clubs.

21 They have concessions, but she has no information on figures.

### What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?

Financial reasons and some logistics. Mix was in place before she got there.

22 She hasn't had any influence up to this time. She doesn't know how it will be in the future.

23 She intends to express concerns about lead recovery, which is nonexistent to date, so she may get some influence in the future.

24 In about 1994.

25 They have 10 state-managed ranges, and 400 "private" ranges.

26 People are constantly calling asking for more, especially in the southeastern part of the state.

27 Interest is greatly increasing.

28 Especially in urban areas because clubs are folding - pressure from neighbors and development. Biggest interest is in handguns and facilities for shooting them.

## Michigan: footnotes and additional questions

### How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?

Need more partnerships with other groups and agencies, (NRA, 4-H, Scholastic Clays, etc.).  
Perhaps privatize the shooting ranges.

### What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?

Useful money from the feds. Being able to overcome administrative burden to allow use of Fed Aid money for construction. Need to be able to use the volunteer hours as match for these funds.  
NIMBY effect for placing ranges. Environmental issues.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

29 May reverse now that she is taking control of them.

## Minnesota: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Captain Jeff Thielen, 2/19/03*

- 1 The State Game and Fish Fund is statutorily created, includes license fees, stamps, and other miscellaneous sources. It is allocated by the legislature every 2 years. It fluctuates based on license sales. Users want increases in fees to increase the revenue, but it is uncertain whether the new governor will allow it.
- 2 They do not use any Federal Aid funds for hunting education or shooting ranges.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Historically, their Federal Aid funding has always been used for land acquisition. They have a very strong wildlife department that uses all of it.

- 3 Advanced hunting education 18-hr seminar. Several specialty clinics - turkey, bear, deer and waterfowl.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Archery, muzzle loading, and handgun are optional parts of the course. Instructors can add an additional night to the course to cover them if they want, but don't have to. Their basic course is 12 hours plus the time for these optional modules.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes, in youth firearms safety course (basic course).

- 4 The program is run through his office. Local volunteer just directs people to the courses.
- 5 He did a cost analysis for putting students through the course. That helped him get some additional funds. He has a pretty good cooperation from his supervisors.
- 6 It comes down from above.
- 7 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type?
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Instructors are supposed to fill in time on rosters. Sometimes they just estimate it. Since they don't use Federal Aid funds, no formal reporting is required.
- 8 About 5,000 on the books, but some do very little.

## Minnesota: footnotes and additional questions

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?

None. The State charges \$5 per course, and 2 years ago, they got a law to allow instructors to charge an additional up to \$5 to cover their costs and additional training aids.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?

State is capable of providing everything, but for convenience, most instructors provide additional equipment and have their own training aids.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

N/A

9 1,200, but a lot of overlap with other instructors.

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?

Same as above.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

All the species clinics cost \$5, the bowhunter course is \$10, the 18-hr adv HE course is \$15.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

N/A

10 No. Would like to, but it's not a priority. Just trying to stay afloat in terrible budget crisis.

11 No. DNR mission statement mentions education, but nothing very specific.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

Expanding the advanced hunter education efforts, continuing education and mandatory bowhunting.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Staff shortage. Money may be the core reason. They just don't have the FTEs to get these things done. He takes issue with NRA and NSSF who are doing HE programs in competition with the state programs, but they have no delivery system. Why not cooperate instead?

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Private organizations like NRA and NSSF. They should spend their money helping state programs. He has partnered with NWTF and NA Bear Foundation to help with the specialty clinics. All NWTF chapters will put on clinics. State trains the instructors and provides materials, but the chapters do all the rest. They have an outstanding turkey hunting safety record, because these clinics started at the same time that turkey hunting started in MN.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

12 6 people who are devoted to training. 30% for hunter education; they also cover snowmobile, ATV, and officer training.

13 They will have the webcourse online next fall - only for students 18 and older.

14 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? In 1999 they got lottery money for this. Their grants have a \$20,000 cap for shooting ranges, and a \$5,000 cap for archery ranges. They give them to municipalities, clubs, etc. 80 different organizations so far. Mostly shooting clubs. Must provide open range days and unrestricted memberships. They have a shooting range coordinator.

## Minnesota: footnotes and additional questions

15 Proceeds from state lottery.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

He got tired of getting calls about not using Federal Aid funds on ranges, so they went out and got other money. See DNR website [www.dnr.state.mn.us](http://www.dnr.state.mn.us) for more details on grants.

16 He and the shooting range coordinator decide how to allocate the grant money.

17 It is set by a bi-partisan commission of state legislators. The sportsmen of MN lobbied very hard for this measure that allocates lottery funds to shooting range development. “Never been lobbied so hard for any project.”

18 The biggest need is in the Twin Cities metro area. They want 4 major facilities—1 in each quadrant of the metro area. That is their “plan.”

19 They have about 315 shooting ranges of all types—they don’t have it broken down by type.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Need more good ranges in the Twin Cities metro area. Establish a stable source of funding for the long term. (Lottery funds may go away). New governor may change the Fed Aid situation (use some of it for ranges). Just trying to survive at this time.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Establishing a stable funding source.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

20 40% other (recreation).

## Missouri: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Rick Flint, 2/20/03*

- 1 Not sure why they aren't all spent. 1997-98 - \$700,000; 1998-99 - \$475,000; 1999-00 - \$477,000; 2000-01 - \$544,750; 2001-02 - \$620,700

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

The way it's always been. By policy. It's an administrative decision.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Some of each.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Bow 1%; Muzzle loading 1%; Trapping 1%

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No.

- 2 No. They have their own bowhunter program. Same as IBEP in terms of reciprocity.
- 3 It runs pretty smooth. He is realistic about what they can get, and it is usually approved. Pretty comfortable with the budget they get now.
- 4 It is set in the budgeting process up the line. He has some influence over special funds that come in from NWTF, etc.
- 5 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Outdoor skills, conservation agents and volunteer instructors
- a. Who provides this assistance?
- b. How much do you receive of each type?
- c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? State timesheet for agency personnel. Roster forms for volunteer instructors. They track all hours, but they only use state agency hours for the federal aid match.
- 6 About 50% are active.
- 7 No problem finding them.
- 8 Varies a little by region.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

They reimburse ammo for live fire, room rentals, possibly refreshments, etc.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

State provides everything. But they can use their own stuff if they want.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

None. All is provided by state personnel.

## Missouri: footnotes and additional questions

- 9 They had advanced specialty courses about 15 years ago. Then it was disbanded, and now it is being resurrected. Their goal is to have 35 modules, all related to hunter education in one way or another. They want to get it into schools again. They don't have instructors lined up for it yet, but it is coming soon.
- 10 Yes, in 2002. Found they needed to upgrade materials. They revised the hunter education manual and the revised student bowhunter education manual is at the printer.
- 11 Yes. It was done the same time as the needs assessment - 2002.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Have a quality program that meets the needs of the public. Reach all segments of the public in ways that meets their schedules (weekend, daytime classes). Maybe provide home study for a segment. Hunting incident academies. Programs for disabled people. More youth hunts and clinics for specific species.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Not many impediments. Just need to do it.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

- 12 5 staff in central office, 13 regional staff. Same on shooting ranges.
- 13 Not at the moment. It's comprehensive—it's impressive. Don't need it right now.
- 14 Used to do that, but not any more (at least 10 years ago).

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

N/A

- 15 Inspections, safety/maintenance.
- 16 assessment.
- 17 Yes. Will be upgrading it at the same time they do the needs assessment.
- 18 Will conduct an extensive inventory this year of all public ranges. Will have a website with GPS readings and amenities, pictures of sites, by county, etc. They have more than 69 ranges of all types in the state. Plus 5 manned training centers. They inventoried private ranges in 1989, but they couldn't keep it updated.
- 19 They want more manned shooting centers. Goal is to have one in every region - need to be careful where they put them.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

More manned shooting centers. Upgrading ranges they have now. Expanding programs they offer at the ranges. Outdoor skills people use the ranges a lot.

## Missouri: footnotes and additional questions

### What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?

Money. They are very expensive. Training centers are \$1.5 million. Unmanned are \$100,000-250,000 each.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Capital improvement proposals to the state. Administration sets the priorities. NSSF, NWTF and other NGOs might provide money. Have helped them in the past. They have not used fed aid money for new ranges yet. A lot of red tape that goes along with it.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

20 10% other (administrative duties); but it shifts around continually.

## Nebraska: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Michael Streeter, 3-13-03*

- 1 It is difficult to determine. The hunter education budget is lumped together with other education programs in the division. For instance, the hunter education budget on paper for 2002-03 is \$729,391, but this includes \$130,000 for a shooting range project, and other “non-HE” projects like that. Will probably actually spend only the PR funded portion of that figure (\$323,000) on HE.
- 2 The fiscal department has this information, but they are implementing a new accounting system and could not spend time on getting it for this survey.
- 3 He doesn’t know how this breaks down. Budget people couldn’t spend time on it. They try to get Section 4 to pay 100% of HE efforts. That usually doesn’t happen—that is, they have to supplement that money with game cash funds (license money). In 2001, they used Section 10 funds to implement independent study. Carried over that money to this year because of delays. Last year, they devoted all Section 10 money to shooting range development.
- 4 In the future, they will devote Section 10 funds to shooting range development.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Nothing comes to mind. He is new in this position. Doesn’t know the history.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

About 20% total is spent on nontraditional content: 5% each to muzzleloading, treestands, crossbows, and archery.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Both courses are mandatory.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Not required. It is suggested, but they keep no stats.

- 5 Yes. They buy materials from NBEF. They use their own instructors.
- 6 He has input, but his boss delivers it to the fiscal office. The state legislature grants the authority to spend it. It doesn’t really cause problems.
- 7 It’s all Federal Aid. They want hunter education to have no impact on taxpayers.
- 8 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type?
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? They have a timesheet that all instructors sign for every course they participate in.
- 9 900 are for firearm, 300 for bow. Some overlap. Number stays pretty consistent.
- 10 Not tracked. He certifies 50-80 per year for firearm, 20-30 per year for bow.

## Nebraska: footnotes and additional questions

- 11 No idea.
- 12 He would guess in the 40s-50s, but it is not tracked.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Just the master instructors—state offers to pay all expenses (mileage, meals, lodging, etc.). Just a pittance every year - most won't even claim it.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

State provides some training aids, but 90% of the time, they buy and use their own.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

- 13 Same as above.
- 14 The agency did, but it is for the overall agency education program. Revised it last year.
- 15 Yes, but it is a comprehensive plan for the whole agency education program.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Need more outreach, but how to accomplish that? Doesn't know. They want more hunter participation. Education efforts can help do that, but how? Need to reach minorities and females. How to reach adults (women, single parent, minorities).

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Agency priorities are elsewhere. Hard to justify this versus pheasant habitat mgt, etc.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?
- 16 It's just him and an outreach coordinator. The outreach coordinator is paid 50% by PR, 50% by game cash. His time is split between outreach and shooting range development. They have a part-time clerk to help ship materials, but no one else (no secretarial staff). That's a big problem. He can't be in the office and out in the field with instructors. His office is 40 miles from the agency HQ. This creates big logistical problems. They have space problems in HQ. Can't move back there. This is something that could really help them, but he doesn't think it will happen. State fiscal rules prohibit any construction right now.
  - 17 Doesn't know how the money is partitioned—same reasons as above. They are hoping to partner with other agencies and private clubs to build ranges on wildlife management areas, etc. NE is range-poor, especially in metro areas. They have an outreach coordinator who spends half time on shooting ranges—finding places to put them, doing NEPA compliance, finding partners. They are not doing much O&M. They rely on clubs and other agencies for that. They plan to give grants and leases to third parties in the future, but can't tell how the funds will break down yet.
  - 18 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? They have done a few in the past--all for archery ranges so far. It's a 75/25 match. All on public property—local club signs MOU to run it. State provides material; club provides the labor.

## Nebraska: footnotes and additional questions

- 19 What are the sources of funds that you use for grants or leases? It is mostly Section 10 money, but the agency has committed some game cash funds for this, too. He doesn't know the relative amounts. They also want to use partnerships to provide money for this in the future.
- 20 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? It is mostly Section 10 money, but the agency has committed some game cash funds for this, too. He doesn't know the relative amounts. They also want to use partnerships to provide money for this in the future.
  - a. Who provides these sources? Private clubs.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? Unknown.
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Not tracked.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Same as before.

- 21 The outreach coordinator tells the agency heads what they want to do with the program, and they usually go along with it. The agency is very supportive of shooting ranges in general.
- 22 The coordinator has been able to identify and capture extra funds needed for special shooting range projects (from the legislature and private donors).
- 23 Yes. They did one in 2001, along with an inventory.
- 24 Yes, but it is very basic. It's not a formal document, but it guides their efforts.
- 25 They have done an inventory, but the data are questionable. Nebraskans are very independent, and they may not have answered questions about their shooting ranges truthfully. They tend to be distrustful of government. So the inventory is inaccurate. He guesses they have around 200 ranges. Probably about half are shotgun ranges, with rifle and archery about 25% each. It is sad. Not much opportunity for people to shoot.
- 26 Especially firearms.
- 27 By state law, there is a 200 yard buffer around any inhabited dwelling, where shooting is prohibited. This reduces the opportunity for places to put ranges, and greatly affects existing ranges. If someone puts a house right on the property line of a wildlife management area, the state has to respect that buffer zone. If there is a range on the state property, it must be closed. They have no options. They may try to get legislation to address this, but so far it hasn't happened.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

They really need opportunities to shoot in the metro areas. Everyone says they want these opportunities, but nobody wants it next to their house. Very difficult problem.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Finding places near these people is next to impossible. The rest of the state has plenty of opportunities.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

## North Dakota: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Jim Carter, 2/3/03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Nothing in particular. It just works well.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

IBEP is a separate course.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No

1 Yes – the entire IBEP program is funded with the funds listed above.

2 He has conversations with supervisors, bringing up needs of the program. It's been easy for him to get what he needs. They are in very good shape financially in their agency.

3 Same situation as above. They have grown tremendously since he's been there (11 years). It's a big advantage having been there awhile. He is a 1-person staff with 700 volunteers.

4 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteers do it all—set up and teach courses, complete paperwork.

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 10,000 hours a year classroom time.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? He keeps a database from course rosters. Most courses are done on public property (schools, etc.), but they don't track it formally. Mostly in public buildings.

5 Most of them. It's pretty consistent from year to year.

6 Instructors have an average of 10.4 years teaching experience.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

It's very rare, but occasionally travel is reimbursed.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

The agency provides everything they need, but the volunteers can provide their own if they want to. Some use their own stuff.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

7 About 30 IBEP instructors. There is a lot of overlap with regular instructors.

8 Similar.

## North Dakota: footnotes and additional questions

- 9 Not a formal one.
- 10 Agency does one, so he could say yes. The agency plan addresses hunter education specifically.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

He is serving the needs very well right now. He doesn't know how it could grow. They have very few bumps. There are very minute segments of the public that could be better reached, but very difficult to fix. Not program problems. Some remote areas have needs. They are working on using the Internet course to better meet this need. They drafted a new policy for this. Just takes time to get it rolling.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

None

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?
- 11 None. He gets help with packaging and some data entry—all through the agency.
  - 12 They do almost everything through grants to 3rd parties—shooting clubs. They get \$75,000 in Section 10 money, plus \$30,000 in state dollars that comes from state license fees. The agency only owns 4 shooting ranges--on state properties. They use about \$5,000 of state funds to maintain these (garbage removal, target hangers, etc.).
  - 13 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? All of it goes to shooting clubs.
  - 14 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Donated materials, time, facilities.
    - a. Who provides these sources? Club members
    - b. How much do you receive of each type? For Section 10, 25% of the total, (labor, donated product, or club money).
    - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Through a form that they complete.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

It works well. Clubs are eager to help.

- 15 Same reasons as before.
- 16 He has reviewed the ranges they have in the state. Nothing formal. Hasn't brought others in or asked questions of the stakeholders.
- 17 The Agency strategic plan includes ranges.

## North Dakota: footnotes and additional questions

- 18 He thinks they are meeting the needs pretty well right now. They just need to maintain what they have. Indoor ranges are hard. They can't afford air quality treatment.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

It doesn't need to grow, except maybe indoor shooting ranges. They are working on a cooperative agreement with a club right now to address this. It's hard to do this, because they cost \$3-400,000 for average indoor range. It will be in Minot. There are only 4 population centers in ND. Like to do this in each of those.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

They need more clubs that are well organized and have money available to take on indoor ranges. The clubs are interested, but most do not have a planning vision for making it happen, and most don't have big money on hand to match the Section 10 money. He's not sure it's realistic. These clubs have done the same things for years, and don't think they need to change anything.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?  
(big enough to match the funds). He is having a hard time spending that money. They bought firearms for hunter education instructors the first year. State has an exemption so they can store in schools.

### **Additional Comments:**

He wouldn't have bragged so much about his program five years ago. They've come a long way. He likes the Section 10 legislation. It's working very well for them. It's a lot more work for him personally, but it's not really work, because he's doing it for the instructors. He knows almost all of them. They love the program.

## Ohio: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Dave Wilson, 2/19/03*

- 1 Large land purchases in 2000, so had to pull every available dollar for that.
- 2 Includes match.
- 3 Only on archery.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Just now using Section 10 money for ranges. Previously did not use federal money for ranges because they charge a fee for range use, and used this money for range program. Now they record this program income and use Section 10 money for ranges.

- 4 They have a mandatory trapping program, but it is not funded with any of the above monies. It is covered by regular license fee money. (Feds say they can't use Fed Aid money for it.)
- 5 Advanced hunting clinics for deer, turkey, and waterfowl and an advanced shooting sports clinics. He budgets \$100,000 annually for grants to subsidize shooting sports programs (4-H, Step Outside grants, etc.).

### **Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Bowhunting and muzzle loading

#### **a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

60% of Ohio's basic course is non-firearm. This is mandated in state law. About 10% of the time for each specialty area.

#### **b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No

#### **c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

#### **d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No

- 6 No. IBEP does not support the use of crossbows, so Ohio is developing their own separate program. Ohio began using crossbows in deer season in 1976. Since 1991, more deer are harvested with crossbows than with "regular" bows.
- 7 He is primary decision-maker as to how the money is spent, at least on the hunter ed side.
- 8 The budget is set every year. He doesn't influence it, and he doesn't have to negotiate or "fight" for it.
- 9 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? All is volunteer HE instructors and volunteer time from other organizations who conduct the hands-on instructional clinics.
  - a. Who provides this assistance?
  - b. How much do you receive of each type?
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Volunteers report the number of hours they spend for every course they conduct.
- 10 Add about 200 per year, and lose about 100. No trouble getting them, but not all are active.

## Ohio: footnotes and additional questions

- 11 They will have about 50%, based on the past 5 years. They could retain more if he could spend more time on that issue providing better in-service training, communication, etc.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

In most cases, they provide their own guns and specialized equipment. He doesn't have enough guns to go around at the district level. Instructors do not HAVE to provide anything, but most often they do.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

- 12 Trapping course – 350 instructors. Training about 700 people per year. 300 instructors for the other specialty courses.
- 13 These are more motivated and active people, teaching the things they love the most.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

They provide their own guns and special equipment.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Counts as part of the overall “pot” of volunteer hours mentioned above.

- 14 Only on customer service. They do surveys of students on a regular basis. They also conducted 2 specific studies on customer service in the past 5 years. They still need to find out what customers need/expect from the hunter education course. In their last customer service survey they asked people what they expect to learn in the course. People said they expected to learn how to shoot firearms, which is not covered in the Ohio course. They also asked them what is the most important thing they'd like to get from course? People said actual shooting experience.
- 15 Don't have a plan dedicated to HE, but HE is included in Division's plan.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Get basic HE requirement down to an easy-to-complete process. Shift emphasis to species-specific modules. In Ohio, 80% of students want to deer hunt, but the course doesn't have anything specific about that. He'd like to provide a short core course, and then give a species-specific specialty course module to complete the requirement. People could come back later to get other modules if interested. He'd also like to have more agency manpower dedicated to HE—would like to have 2 people dedicated to HE in each district.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

State law sets the basic course content, so it would require a legislative change to develop the new course format he would like to see. Manpower is the other limiting factor. There is a state hiring freeze, and cut in workforce.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

## Ohio: footnotes and additional questions

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

- 16 He has 6 full-time people and 2 seasonals, but some of the full-timers are working in aquatic ed also.
- 17 We are talking about accepting the IHEA Internet Course from an Ohio resident who took the time to do it. We have some legal and logistical issues to work out.
- 18 From here on out, they will spend at least \$250,000 each year on remodeling existing ranges or building new ranges. In addition, they spend about \$100,000 in state money on range operation/management.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

N/A

- 19 Significant influence on how they spend the money.
- 20 No influence on how much budget he's going to get.
- 21 They need it.
- 22 Not a separate one, but it is part of the division strategic plan.
- 23 They have a shooting sports specialist person coming on in April. As one of this person's first duties, they will conduct a statewide, county-by-county inventory of ranges. They have literally 100s of ranges, but not always high quality or good access. The new person will work on linking the private ranges with NSSF and NASR to elevate their quality.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

They need to work more to get private ranges to open up to the public. They won't meet the statewide demand for shooting otherwise (at least not for many years). Maybe they could provide grants, leases, etc. Get ranges to be a more important part of the community and the future of shooting sports. Hold open houses, community events, be more professional and needed in the community.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

If agencies want to have more shooting, we are going to have to get other people to help us. We cannot meet the demand on our own. We need private business and shooting clubs to help us. An impediment is the attitudes in the clubs. They've "always done it this way," or see no need to do things differently, or can't see the big picture. Not sure how to get around it yet. Subsidies have been very popular for his specialty events, maybe this same approach would work with shooting clubs. Get them to hold a public day at the range, etc.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

## Ohio: footnotes and additional questions

- 24 He is coordinator of all outdoor education. He spends about 40% of his total time on HE and shooting sports combined. About 60% of this is on HE, and 40% in shooting sports (including ranges). The HE specialist position that works for him dedicates 100% of his time to HE.

### **Additional Comments:**

We need less red tape in using the Federal Aid money. Need to force more money into shooting ranges and shooting sports.

## South Dakota: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Bill Shattuck, 2/28/03*

- 1 In the future, they will add 10% or so of Section 10.
- 2 But in 2002, they added about \$50,000 in Section 10.
- 3 \$16,951 was their first S10 apportionment, and it was all in shooting range development. That is their plan for the future as well.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

It's the sources that are available at the moment.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Less than an hour on bow and muzzle loading out of 11 hours.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

IBEP

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

Part of same budget.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No. Encourage it, and have about 82% of the courses that do it.

- 4 He's been doing it a long time, and they trust him a lot. No problems.
- 5 It's pretty well set. He could probably go out and find other sources, but they haven't seen the need to do it yet.
- 6 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? They get volunteer hours, but don't use them at all to offset Federal Aid. Only use license income. They have never used it—not sure why not.
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? Unknown.
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? They don't ask for timesheets at all right now. Could start it up at any time if they needed it.
- 7 Turnover is down to 7-8%. They raised the standards for volunteers and the turnover improved a lot, but it's still higher than he would like it.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

They give instructors \$1 per student to reimburse out-of-pocket expenses.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

They don't have to provide anything, but many of them do. Especially firearms.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

None.

## South Dakota: footnotes and additional questions

- 8 Very low. It's a very dedicated group - 2-3%.
- 9 Most of them. Standards are very high.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

Same as above.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

They provide most of the equipment needed. They like to use their own.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

None.

- 10 Not as such. He has done it informally. In 1999, they realized they needed to upgrade the program. They put together a state HE committee of stakeholders to develop recommendations, policies, materials, etc.
- 11 No, but their plan was to implement all the recommendations from the process mentioned above.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

It won't really grow in numbers. He would like to get more women involved. Trying to develop alternative delivery systems.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Time. More women students and instructors will come over time. It will feed itself. For alternative delivery, he needs more time to get it done.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

- 12 He and a secretary. They have a conservation officer in every county (58) that is responsible for HE in the county.
- 13 They plan to use it in the near future. He was reluctant at first, but he is coming around to it now. They are pleased with the product, and so they will get into it shortly.
- 14 They've had an active range development program since 1970. If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? It is all grants to third parties. It depends on demand. Not the same budget every year. He gets applications all year long for grants. They prioritize and develop a budget proposal to cover the applications. They usually are able to cover it. It is usually \$125-150,000. What are the sources of funds that you use for grants or leases? No minimums or maximums to grantees, but most are \$10-15,000 or so.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Tradition.

## South Dakota: footnotes and additional questions

- 15 Not many problems at the moment.
- 16 Yes, a few years ago. It is somewhat out of date. But they still use it somewhat.
- 17 They do that regularly. He will get me these numbers later.
- 18 Outdoor rifle ranges are really needed.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Need for more indoor ranges (bad weather and long winters), and outdoor rifle ranges.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Right now, it's time. They don't have time to get it done. NEPA requirements, urbanization, public perception. Hiring freeze.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?
- 19 The rest is boater education and other duties as assigned.

## Wisconsin: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Tim Lawhern, 2/26/03*

- 1 It was reduced by \$200,000 that was taken away for a shooting range. (McMiller Range)
- 2 The state money is targeted for one use only--reimbursement of instructor expenses. They get \$165,000 for this. It started in 2002. They wanted to charge for the course, but the legislature would not allow them to do that, so they got this measure to offset instructor expenses. It comes from state license sales—fish and game money.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

It costs that much to run the program.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Bowhunting is separate.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

None

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

None

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

None

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No. Encourage it. About 50% offer it. (More than that if you count laser shot and pellet guns).

- 3 Yes – all run through his office.
- 4 his level make the decisions. Departmental reorganization changed Hunter Education Administrator's authority. He is constantly having to remind them that they can't spend the Federal Aid money on things that don't qualify. It is a continuing problem, and the HE program suffers because of it.
- 5 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer instructor time and warden time. Wardens make presentations at HE courses, and time for coordinating local training effort.
  - a. Who provides this assistance?
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? Average course is 18 hours, x 1,000 courses per year, x # of instructors.
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? They have a formula to account it, they do not track it by individual instructor or course. Instructors are not required to fill out timesheets or anything like that.
- 6 Nearly all. Very dedicated.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Instructors can bill the state for up to \$5 per student, based on various categories of expenses. Some don't have any expenses; some go over the amount.

## Wisconsin: footnotes and additional questions

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?

They provide local props, overheads, firearms if they want. But they don't have to provide anything. The department is now allowed to use seized firearms, so they have everything needed.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

100%

7 Not many.

8 Most of them. It will probably grow as well.

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?

Same as above.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

Bows and arrows. Everything else is provided.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

All the same pot of hours.

9 No. They used to until the reorganization of the agency. A little piece of the agency strategic plan addresses it.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

Would like to see the students, instructors, etc. increase. Need to improve instructor training. Need mandatory continuing education.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Politics, law enforcement philosophy, over sensitiveness of the agency, and money.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

User pay. License fee increases, private donations. WalMart did a survey – 90% of hunters would donate a dollar to HE. However, politicians would want to siphon this money off to other uses. In addition, state law hampers them from seeking partnerships in WI. Partners can come to you, but you can't seek them out.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

10 6.5 FTEs funded with P-R dollars for HE. But he doesn't supervise any of them. He has programmatic supervision of volunteers, but not of paid staff. Makes it very difficult to run a coordinated program. Administrator must be extremely gifted at influence and persuasion.

11 They are using it now, along with their home-study course. Finest thing to come along in HE for a long time. They combine it with a field day with a station-by-station format. Students that come through this program spend more time on it than those in the traditionally delivered course, score better on the tests, and like it a lot better. Demand is very high. They can't meet the demand for field days right now.

## Wisconsin: footnotes and additional questions

- 12 In 2001, \$200,000 was allocated to remodel one specific range in the state. He had no influence over or involvement in that project. They may not have any budget for range development in the future. They had an adopt-a-range program in which they could build a basic range for \$30,000 – and partner with clubs to run and maintain them. But the FWS changed personnel and their requirements for EAs, which hampered the process. And now, if they receive any negative comments from the public about a proposed new range, they bail out. These ranges have been very well received by local shooters, and shooters have shown good etiquette, but it doesn't matter.
- 13 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? He is actively opposed to the third party grant program. The law is so liberal, a club could use this money to build a private range and have it open only 2 or 3 weekends out of the year for public shooting, and that would qualify. The law didn't define what is reasonable—it is defined by the FWS. He would not recommend spending one penny that way.
- 14 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? There is a lot of in-kind assistance from clubs, etc., they just don't track it.
  - a. Who provides these sources?
  - b. How much do you receive of each type?
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project?

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

The \$30,000 ranges they build are much better at meeting the needs of shooters than the third party grant option.

- 15 Did inventory about 1992-3 This info is on the NSSF website. They have about 600 places in the state to shoot, with 7 on state land.
- 16 If private ranges were open for free, there would be no need for additional ranges. But they aren't free and they aren't open when many people need them, so yes, they need more.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

More ranges on public land that are open 365 days per year, sunrise to sunset. Staff assigned to deal with that. This would be at least a half FTE

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Staff, public opinion, and the departments unwillingness to challenge negative feedback.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?
- 17 The rest is on administrative duties.



# **Interior West Region**

# Interior Western States

## Hunter Education

State	State Fiscal Year	Details found on page:	Funds allocated to hunter education in:						Were all allocated funds actually spent?				
			FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	
Arizona	July 1 - June 30	125	\$216,210	\$244,215	\$230,325	\$216,620	\$225,098	No <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	July 1 - June 30	129	\$274,683	\$337,961	\$351,961	\$593,428	\$629,556 <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Idaho	July 1 - June 30	132	--	--	--	\$356,972	\$429,333	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	July 1 - June 30	134	\$400,000 - 415,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$400,000 - 415,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$400,000 - 415,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$400,000 - 415,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$400,000 - 415,000 <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nevada	July 1 - June 30	137	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	-- <sup>1</sup>	Yes	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	July 1 - June 30	140	\$334,900	\$367,400	\$268,500	\$288,400	\$363,750	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	July 1 - June 30	142	--	--	--	--	\$210,000	--	--	--	--	--	Yes
Texas	Sept 1 - Aug 31	144	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$775,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	July 1 - June 30	147	\$274,000	\$274,000	\$274,000	\$274,000	\$274,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	July 1 - June 30	150	\$95,782	\$115,141	\$138,127	\$148,904	\$129,807	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Interior Western States

Hunter Education

State	Sources of funds that agency uses for hunter education?								Federal Aid funds received in FY 2001				Federal Aid funds actually spent for:			
	Sources of funds that agency uses for hunter education?								Section 4		Section 10		Hunter Education		Shooting Ranges	
	Federal Aid (Section 4)	Federal Aid (Section 10)	State money (general or legislative appropriations)	State money (conservation fund/hunting license revenue)	Proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	Private funding	Other		Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10
Arizona	55%	44%	--	--	--	1%	--	\$225,098	-- <sup>2</sup>	\$225,098	--	\$134,143	--			
Colorado	100%	-- <sup>2</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	\$550,000	\$165,000	\$525,000	\$37,000	\$22,500	\$128,000			
Idaho	50%	25%	--	--	--	25% <sup>1</sup>	--	\$262,174	\$75,000	\$206,174	\$75,000	\$56,000	--			
Montana	60%	20%	15%	5%	--	--	--	\$250,000	\$75,000	\$250,000	\$75,000	--	--			
Nevada	80%	--	--	20%	--	--	--	\$251,000	\$75,000	\$251,000	--	--	\$75,000			
New Mexico	80%	20%	--	--	--	--	--	\$293,750	\$70,000	\$293,750	\$70,000	--	--			
Oklahoma	60%	40%	--	--	--	--	--	\$80,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$130,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	--	\$50,000			
Texas	42%	29%	--	29% <sup>1</sup>	--	--	--	\$425,000	\$225,000	\$325,000	\$175,000	\$100,000	\$50,000			
Utah	--	--	--	100% <sup>1</sup>	--	--	--	\$289,000	\$65,000	--	--	\$289,000	\$65,000			
Wyoming	--	--	--	100%	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>1</sup>	--	\$70,000	--	--			

**Interior Western States**

<b>Hunter Education</b>										
State	Hunter education courses covered using these funds						Int'l Bowhunter Education Program		Hunter education administrator influence:	
	Basic Firearm	Bowhunting	Muzzle Loading	Trapping	Other	Does agency offer IBEP?	Does agency provide funds for IBEP?	On setting the hunter education budget	On setting the funding sources	
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	No	Significant <sup>5</sup>	Some <sup>6</sup>	
Colorado	X	X			X <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	No	Primary decision-maker <sup>5</sup>	Some <sup>6</sup>	
Idaho	X	X				Yes	No	None	None	
Montana	X	X	X	X	--	Yes <sup>2</sup>	--	Significant <sup>3</sup>	Significant <sup>4</sup>	
Nevada	X	X	X			Yes <sup>2</sup>	No <sup>2</sup>	Primary decision-maker <sup>3</sup>	Significant <sup>4</sup>	
New Mexico	X	X		X		No <sup>1</sup>	No	Primary decision-maker <sup>2</sup>	None <sup>3</sup>	
Oklahoma	X	X	X			Yes <sup>2</sup>	No	Significant <sup>3</sup>	None <sup>4</sup>	
Texas	X	X	X	X		Yes <sup>2</sup>	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Some <sup>3</sup>	Some <sup>4</sup>	
Utah	X			X		Yes <sup>2</sup>	No	Significant <sup>3</sup>	None <sup>4</sup>	
Wyoming	X	X				Yes <sup>2</sup>	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Significant <sup>3</sup>	Some <sup>4</sup>	

# Interior Western States

## Hunter Education

State	In-kind assistance:		Volunteer Instructors:								Program administration			
	Does agency receive in-kind assistance?	800	Turnover rate	What is the core group (how many of the current total will still be there in 5 years)?	Average age	Number of volunteer instructors for specialty courses:	Turnover rate	Core group	Average age	Has agency completed a hunter education needs assessment?	Do you have a strategic plan?	Do you have paid assistance?	Do you offer the IHEA Internet?	
Arizona	Yes <sup>7</sup>	800	60	400	50-55	-- <sup>8</sup>	--	--	--	Yes <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>10</sup>	Yes <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	
Colorado	Yes <sup>7</sup>	450	50 <sup>8</sup>	400	55 <sup>9</sup>	67 <sup>10</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>12</sup>	45-50	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Yes <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>16</sup>	
Idaho	Yes <sup>2</sup>	860	45	--	60	0	--	--	--	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	No	
Montana	Yes <sup>5</sup>	1,600	250-300 <sup>6</sup>	-- <sup>7</sup>	40s <sup>8</sup>	400-500 <sup>9</sup>	-- <sup>10</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	30s	Yes <sup>12</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>	No <sup>15</sup>	
Nevada	Yes <sup>5</sup>	350 <sup>6</sup>	50-100 <sup>7</sup>	250	40 <sup>8</sup>	0	--	--	--	No <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>10</sup>	Yes <sup>11</sup>	No <sup>12</sup>	
New Mexico	Yes <sup>4</sup>	600	75 <sup>5</sup>	400	50+	66 <sup>6</sup>	-- <sup>7</sup>	30	40	No	No <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>10</sup>	
Oklahoma	Yes <sup>5</sup>	137	10	96	55	15-20 <sup>6</sup>	--	--	--	No <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>9</sup>	--	
Texas	Yes <sup>5</sup>	2,400	225 <sup>6</sup>	1,300	52	70	10-15	25	52	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>8</sup>	Yes <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>10</sup>	
Utah	Yes <sup>5</sup>	650	25-30 <sup>6</sup>	500	40s	110 <sup>7</sup>	-- <sup>8</sup>	110	40s	No	No <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>10</sup>		
Wyoming	Yes <sup>5</sup>	450	45	320	45	80 <sup>6</sup>	-- <sup>7</sup>	-- <sup>7</sup>	-- <sup>7</sup>	No	No <sup>8</sup>	No <sup>9</sup>	No <sup>10</sup>	

**Interior Western States**

**Shooting Ranges**

State	How much money does your agency allocate annually to:									
	Needs assessment	Inventory	Planning/NEPA compliance	New range development	Existing range remodeling	Operation/management	Lease payments	Land acquisition/land exchange	Grants to third parties	Other
Arizona	-- <sup>13</sup>	-- <sup>13</sup>	-- <sup>13</sup>	-- <sup>13</sup>	-- <sup>13</sup>	-- <sup>13</sup>	-- <sup>13</sup>	-- <sup>13</sup>	\$100,000 <sup>13,14</sup>	-- <sup>13</sup>
Colorado	--	--	--	--	\$150,000 <sup>17</sup>	--	--	--	-- <sup>18</sup>	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$60,000 <sup>6</sup>	--
Montana	\$12,500	\$12,500	--	\$125,000	\$75,000	\$12,500	--	-- <sup>16</sup>	-- <sup>17</sup>	--
Nevada	--	--	--	\$60,000	\$20,000 - 30,000	--	--	--	-- <sup>13</sup>	--
New Mexico	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	\$50,000 <sup>10</sup>	--	--	--	-- <sup>10</sup>	--
Texas	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	\$150,000 <sup>12</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>
Utah	--	--	--	\$13,000 <sup>11</sup>	--	\$286,000	--	--	\$2,000 <sup>12</sup>	--
Wyoming	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>	-- <sup>11</sup>

# Interior Western States

## Shooting Ranges

State	Sources of funds used for grants or leases:								In-kind Assistance:	Shooting Range Administrator influence on:		Planning	
	Federal Aid (Section 4)	Federal Aid (Section 10)	State money (general or legislative appropriations)	State money (license or conservation fund)	Proceeds/Profits from existing facilities agency and concessions)	Proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	Private funding	Other		Does the agency receive in-kind assistance?	Setting the shooting range budget	Setting the shooting range funding sources	Have you done a shooting range needs assessment?
Arizona	--	--	--	100% <sup>15</sup>	--	--	--	Other	Yes <sup>16</sup>	Significant <sup>17</sup>	Some <sup>18</sup>	Yes <sup>19</sup>	Yes <sup>20</sup>
Colorado	100%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>19</sup>	Significant <sup>20</sup>	None <sup>21</sup>	No	No <sup>22</sup>
Idaho	--	40%	--	--	--	--	60% <sup>7</sup>	--	Yes <sup>8</sup>	None	None	Yes	Yes <sup>9</sup>
Montana	--	--	--	100%	--	--	--	--	No	None <sup>18</sup>	None	No <sup>19</sup>	No <sup>20</sup>
Nevada	--	100%	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Primary decision-maker <sup>15</sup>	None <sup>16</sup>	No <sup>17</sup>	No <sup>18</sup>
New Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	--	100%	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	Significant	None	No	Yes <sup>11</sup>
Texas	66%	33%	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Some	Some	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>
Utah	90%	5%	--	5%	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Significant <sup>14</sup>	Significant <sup>15</sup>	Yes <sup>16</sup>	No <sup>17</sup>
Wyoming	--	--	--	100%	--	--	--	--	No	N/A	N/A	No	No

# Interior Western States

State	Shooting Ranges					General						
	Inventory	Number of ranges:				Is there a need for additional shooting ranges?	Opportunities for shooting are: (increasing, constant, decreasing)		Percentage of Administrator's time spent on:			
		Rifle/Pistol	Shotgun	Archery	Archery		Archery	Firearms		Hunter Education	Shooting Ranges	
Arizona	Yes <sup>21</sup>	Public	Private	Public	Private	Private	Yes <sup>22</sup>	Archery	Firearms	Decreasing <sup>23</sup>	10% <sup>24</sup>	40% <sup>24</sup>
Colorado	Yes <sup>23</sup>						No	Constant <sup>24</sup>	Decreasing <sup>24</sup>	Decreasing <sup>24</sup>	95%	5%
Idaho	No	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	--	--	--	100%	--
Montana	No <sup>21</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>22</sup>	Increasing <sup>23</sup>	Increasing <sup>23</sup>	Increasing <sup>23</sup>	100% <sup>24</sup>	--
Nevada	Yes	10	3	4	5	1	Yes	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	35% <sup>20</sup>	5% <sup>20</sup>
New Mexico	No	--	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>12</sup>	Constant <sup>13</sup>	Constant <sup>13</sup>	Constant <sup>13</sup>	100%	--
Oklahoma	No <sup>12</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Increasing <sup>13</sup>	Increasing <sup>13</sup>	Increasing <sup>13</sup>	98% <sup>14</sup>	1% <sup>14</sup>
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>15</sup>	Constant <sup>16</sup>	Constant <sup>16</sup>	Constant <sup>16</sup>	30% <sup>17</sup>	5% <sup>17</sup>
Utah	No <sup>18</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Increasing	Decreasing <sup>19</sup>	Decreasing <sup>19</sup>	75% <sup>20</sup>	15% <sup>20</sup>
Wyoming	No <sup>12</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Constant	Constant	Constant	98% <sup>13</sup>	--

## Arizona: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Kerry Baldwin, 2/25/03*

- 1 They were short a staff person in 1997, so they didn't spend it all.
- 2 Only started getting Section 10 money in 2002.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Gives them flexibility and financial stability.

- 3 Combo Course – longer version of the basic course that gives a student the basic certification and the bowhunter ed certification. Supplemental Course – gives student basic, bowhunter, and muzzleloader certification. Separate trapping course as well.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

14 hours of the 20-hour course is devoted to non-basic content.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

None are mandatory.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes, in all courses.

- 4 Yes, but very few of these are conducted now, because of the combo course.
- 5 The only issue is allocation of state resources. There is competition for the funds with other entities. The agency is very hunter-ed friendly.
- 6 They've had new funding sources come along, and they have been able to capture some of that.
- 7 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a) Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors, agency non-project staff.
  - b) How much do you receive of each type? 90% is volunteer hours, and 10% is staff.
  - c) How are they accounted/credited to the project? Volunteers submit their hours and it is recorded by instructor. Employees use tracking code on a state timesheet.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None. They allow the volunteers to charge up to \$7 per student to take the class. They don't track that money, but they mandate that students can't be refused because of cost. Federal Aid auditors don't like that approach. In the future, instructors will track the money and what they spent it on.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Whatever they need - additional ammo., etc. A range of things.

## Arizona: footnotes and additional questions

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

100%. They provide more than enough hours to make the entire match.

8 Same instructors, same answers as above.

9 Probably 2 years ago. They do periodic focus groups and give a survey card to every student who completes the course (satisfaction rating for the course overall, the instructors, and various course elements). They average 9.3 out of 10.

10 Agency plan, and the 5-yr Federal Aid narrative folds into that.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

They are happy with the basic components. Would like growth in 2 areas: 1) More follow-up after the class with students. Get them involved with other organizations that can mentor them and make them more active. Most people in AZ want to hunt big game, but they have far more big game hunters than they have resources, so if new hunters wait to go hunting until they get drawn for a big game tag, they may lose interest and drop out before they ever get drawn. So, they want to move them into small game hunting and recreational shooting as a place to start. 2) Have more "Unit Watches." They have a program where they get some of their instructors, biologists, law enforcement officers, etc. to set up and operate a cabin tent "camp" on the ground in strategic locations in active hunting units. Hunters can come into camp and get coffee, talk to LE officers, report violations, talk about game information, etc. This is a great place for novices to get information, and for hunters in general to police their ranks. They advertise it ahead of time, provide handouts and other information, etc. It is very staff-intensive.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Before the new enhancement dollars came along, it was money and staff. Now, it is mostly staff. He can only turn over so many things to volunteers. Manpower is biggest issue. He has more money than people and time to spend it.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

11 3.5 FTEs in the hunter education program.

12 They are still looking at it. Need to blend web-based portion with a human instructor. They haven't seen where it fits yet. They only certify about 5,000 students a year, so there is not a huge need. Some of their research shows that people start Internet courses, but don't complete it.

13 8 FTEs in shooting range. They did not break down their budget into those categories, except for the grants to third parties segment. Their total working budget is \$650,000, plus a separate capital improvement budget of \$600,000 per year. Within the working budget, \$450,000 is income from their ranges. The \$600k is a combination of state game and fish funds, and Federal Aid capital funds.

## Arizona: footnotes and additional questions

- 14 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? It varies dramatically. For the past few years they have had \$100,000 to spend per year, which has been enough to cover all the need. If demand exceeds supply more than 3 fiscal years in a row, they may get this budget increased to \$200,000. Anyone who operates a public range is eligible - private groups, nonprofits, municipalities, etc. All have to have open range hours for the public. Most of the money has been going to small non-profit clubs. Now a few municipalities have been applying as well.
- 15 What are the sources of funds that you use for grants or leases? The agency just got new funds from Indian gaming, so this may be used in the future.
- 16 Regarding your in-kind assistance:  
Who provides these sources? Volunteers of all kinds (line safety officers, campground hosts, etc.)  
How much do you receive of each type?  
How are they accounted/credited to the project? Volunteers sign-in and sign-out when they work.  
They are not using any of their in-kind time as match (they use state funds as match).

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Flexibility and stability.

- 17 Same as above.
- 18 Sources are determined by Game & Fish Commission, but based on his recommendation. They have a very aggressive Commission right now that is very supportive of shooting ranges. Ranges are a very high priority.
- 19 Yes. A lot of that info is available on NSSF's rangeinfo.org website.
- 20 Just finished one.
- 21 They didn't have it broken out by categories, but they have about 100 ranges with public access.
- 22 Their dilemma is that they have a lot of ranges that are barely hanging on—will be swallowed by urbanization very soon. They want to get ahead of that. In the needs assessment they identified a \$12 million need for building and upgrading shooting ranges.
- 23 Formal shooting opportunities are decreasing. Little ranges built in the 50s and 60s are being surrounded by suburbia and forced to close. It is difficult and costly to replace them. There is resistance by the federal land management agencies for new ranges, especially the USFS. Probably for fear of environmental and contaminant issues. Until recently, they wouldn't even discuss it. Recent administration changes at the regional level have helped this a little bit.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

As part of the needs assessment, they have located gaps where there are no ranges within 25 miles of communities. They want to fill those gaps with ranges that will have a long lifespan. They also want to work with existing ranges to make them more user-friendly. Open them up to "average" users, instead of keeping them cloistered by crusty old guys who don't want the public participation. They also want to hold training sessions for range operators (sound management, lead recovery,

## Arizona: footnotes and additional questions

### What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?

Financial issues and land availability. They have a strong unmet recreational shooting demand.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Variety of approaches. Look at ranges as economic resources. Put economic development near the big ranges (concessions, stores, etc.) Get income from this. Some of their smaller ranges do make money, but that is not necessarily the goal. It is not worth restricting the opportunity to make it sustaining. They currently charge \$5/day per person. Working with other agencies to share recreational shooting opportunities. In the future, unrestricted shooting will not be as available as it has been in the past.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

24 Remainder is spent on other education branch duties.

## Colorado: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Patt Dorsey, 3/4/03*

- 1 About \$190,000 of this is operations budget. The rest goes to pay salaries and administrative costs.
- 2 She wrote a separate Federal Aid grant for Section 10 money. It will be about \$37,000 to provide new materials and resources for hunter education and about \$128,000 for shooting ranges. Total is \$165,000.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

About 10 years ago they started doing small shooting range grants. All of hunter education is paid for by S4 monies. For S10, all of it goes to shooting ranges.

- 3 Elk hunting classes, waterfowl, hunter outreach program, new hunter orientation, shooting clinics for hunters, etc.

### **Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Separate.

#### **a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

About 10-20%.

#### **b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

None.

#### **c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

#### **d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Required for basic hunter ed. Normally is not a problem. Occasionally it is.

- 4 It is run through CDW. They use the NBEF materials. Instructors are NBEF certified.
- 5 She gets a total number to spend. She has authority to spend it.
- 6 They take what she had last year and asked her to cut 5%. Then they may or may not give that 5% back. Hunter education is a pretty high agency priority because of the law, so she is pretty lucky. Most of her budget is protected.
- 7 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? 37,500 hours. Has more than she needs for the match.
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Previously, it has been an average. Just went to a new reporting system. Instructors are required to report prep, travel, and teaching hours. Entered into a database.
- 8 50 per year. They gain that many, too. They don't actively recruit.
- 9 About 55, but that's a guess. More younger people are coming on in the last few years.

## Colorado: footnotes and additional questions

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?

The volunteers can collect up to \$10 per student. State doesn't get any of it or track any of it.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?

They don't have to provide anything. Several do provide additional items. State has firearms to loan out, and several shooting facilities. Some provide their own.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

100%

10 About 50 bowhunting instructors. Maybe 12 for elk. 4-5 for waterfowl.

11 Not as high.

12 Most of them.

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?

None. They typically charge \$5 and spend it all on program materials.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

State provides everything.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

Not included in that pot of hours. In the past it has not been worth tracking it. They will start doing that.

13 Yes – Responsive Management did it for them in 1998. Primarily looked at nontraditional audiences. They felt comfortable with what they were doing to meet the needs of white males, but not the other audiences. They found that most of the ethnic groups and women were satisfied. With youth and Hispanics, there was some need and they are working in that direction. This needs assessment was just based on meeting demand.

14 She uses the Fed Aid plan.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

More skills development and specialty classes to keep the graduates involved. More partnerships with other groups like scouts, etc.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Staff. Their FTE is allocated by the legislature, and there is a no-growth policy. Anything new takes away from the other things that have to be done. Would require legislative approval to get more FTEs. Money might be an issue too.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Doesn't see it happening right now.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

15 1 full time hunter outreach person; 1 FTE records assistant; 1/3 FTE workshop coordinator for training; 2 6-month temps (1 FTE).

16 They are in the process of experimenting with it. Preparing to use it. They have 2 home study instructor workshops this year where she will really hammer it.

17 They spend most or all of their money on remodeling and/or new range development. It might alternate between them (1 year they build a new range, the next they spend it on remodeling smaller ranges). There will always be at least \$22,000 available for small grants remodeling.

## Colorado: footnotes and additional questions

- 18 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? They reimburse 100% of costs, but it is in arrears. The range must allow public use and be available for hunter education. Recipients are gun clubs, some ranges on DOW properties. Could be other public properties as well, like USFS.
- 19 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive (volunteer instructor time, technical or professional program support, use of facilities, etc)? Some clubs do maintenance on state ranges. Sometimes partners will donate heavy equipment operators for development, etc.
  - a. Who provides these sources? Sportsman's clubs.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? Unknown
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? They haven't had enough of it so far to have any idea.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Couldn't use S10 money for what they were already doing, and she knew the shooting range program needed work.

- 20 She decides how the overall pot of money is spent. When it goes to remodel existing ranges, they take applications and prioritize the grants at the regional level. She doesn't decide how the small grants money is allocated.
- 21 All fed aid. It is set.
- 22 Fed Aid. Will be doing more, but hasn't been done yet.
- 23 She will e-mail a web site where all the info is. It includes the "affordable" private ranges. Not the expensive ones.
- 24 There is either an increased demand, or decreasing opportunities, or both. There is definitely a demand for opportunities.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

More facilities near population centers. Build a political infrastructure – alliances or coalitions of hunters and shooters to create shooting opportunities.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

NIMBY. There are opportunities in some counties, but in others, it is very hard (like Denver area). The price of property on the Front Range is outrageous. Development is rampant. No particular fall-out from Columbine. For a while, it caused a lot of anti-gun sentiment, but not so much anymore. Money will be a problem. She doesn't have enough to build large, new ranges. Property in key areas is very difficult. Can't get staff to be on the ranges. Would need partnerships.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

People donating property in key areas. Partnerships with local governments (they get lottery money). Friends of the NRA, influential individuals and organizations.
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

For the big efforts, allocation would be done by committee, and this would be established in the agreements.

## Idaho: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

Information provided by: Ron Fritz, 6-23-03

1 Student course fees.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial and political.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Basic

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

75%

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes

2 facilities.

a. Who provides this assistance? Local volunteers.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 80% volunteers and 20% facilities.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Paper and computer reporting systems.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Varies.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

In-kind services - teaching.

3 Informal.

4 Currently working on.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Enhance overall quality and offer various specialty courses.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Money.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Federal and/or student fees.

## **Idaho: footnotes and additional questions**

- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?  
Apply money directly to the program.

5 State program Coordinator, 7 regional program techs and 2 clerks.

6 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? Usually allocate entire amount with a % to each partner (shooting clubs).

7 Fine money.

8 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer time, technical support and use of facilities.

a. Who provides these sources? Local shooting club members.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 33%

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Only volunteer time and tech support.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial and political.

9 We are working on one.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Expand facilities and shooting programs.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Money

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Federal and state.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

Reporting requirements.

## Montana: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Dr. Thomas Baumeister, 2/14/03*

1 It is very nearly the same for all of these years.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Always did it this way. They have a separate shooting range program that is state funded.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Bowhunter and trapper education courses are separate. Muzzle loading is an elective part of basic course. Some instructors do it, others don't. It is not required.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Bowhunter is mandatory.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

Bowhunter - \$30,000 generated from sale of archery licenses (\$1 per license) is devoted to delivering the bowhunter course. Trapping course is not required by law. They have a separate course but not very intensive. Maybe 15 classes a year. Funded out of Section 10. \$5-7,500 per year.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes, by policy, but not strictly enforced. Logistically not physically possible in all courses. More than half have it.

2 Yes. He is the administrator. They are required by law to do it. They use NBEF supplies.

3 Agency is very HE-friendly. He has free reign to do what he thinks is right for the program. No agency fights over \$10—it was clear it was going to hunter education. They have done innovative things that have been well received by the public. Good support.

4 State law designates \$60,000 from restitution fines to be spent on hunter education. Used for remedial hunter education program, as well as advanced courses like bear ID program. If he shows he has a worthwhile project, it is likely to be funded.

5 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer hours – way more than we need to secure federal aid money.

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Class report forms for every course and every instructor are entered into a database.

6 Some of them are inactive from the beginning, but once they've done it about a year or so, they usually become long-term instructors. Turnover rate for long-term instructors is very low (probably less than 10%). Initial recruits turn over at 30-40%.

7 Most of them.

8 Not sure, but a guess would be 40s.

## Montana: footnotes and additional questions

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?

If they leave their home county, the state reimburses them for mileage. Other than that, they don't reimburse them for anything. These guys are very creative and crafty.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?

Nothing. They can bring their own equipment if they want.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

At times, they list the state money as a match. But they have more than enough hours to completely match it if they want. He doesn't know why they use money vs. volunteer hours.

9 4-500 for bowhunter ed. Many are very energized. Very good.

10 Low. They have a very prominent and dedicated cadre - Maybe 15-20%.

11 Most of them.

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?

Nothing but mileage outside county.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

They can bring their own stuff if they want, and usually do.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

12 He assesses the need. They do a 5-year plan.

13 No, but they are very responsive to what is going on in the field. Very organic program. Been around almost 50 years. They make sure they don't get bogged down in planning. They make sure it is efficient and reasonable. Their instructors tell them what works and what doesn't work.

14 1 full time program assistant. Each of their 7 regions has an information officer, with about 25% time set aside for coordinating HE (all in all, it is about 1.9 FTEs). For shooting ranges, they have 1 person to administer it - about .25 FTE.

15 Have no plans to use any Internet delivery for now.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

They are meeting the need, but there is always room for improvement. Their legislature currently is considering a bill to require hunter education for anyone born after 1985. This would force them to develop an adult hunter education program. They will probably go in this direction even if the bill doesn't pass. They really expanded their curriculum in the 90s to include ethics, responsibility, landowner relations, etc., and firearm safety took a bit of a back seat. He would like to bring firearm safety back to the front seat. Moving advanced topics to separate or continuing education. Will take a very systematic approach to address specific needs, like they did for the bear aware program.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

None that he can think of. Money will be tight, but they should be able to make it work.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

## Montana: footnotes and additional questions

- 16 Must have fee title before applying.
- 17 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? They allocate \$250,000 every 2 years for ranges. Almost all of it is allocated to grants to third parties for new range construction (shooting clubs, hunting organizations, some citizen groups, NRA chapters, etc.).

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

He doesn't know the history of it. It was decided by the legislature.

- 18 Set by statute. The person who administers the program has complete control over allocation of the funds. It has not been an issue so far. He has been able to get at least some money to everyone who requests it. They do spend most of it each year.
- 19 They need one. They have done it informally, but not formally. They don't even have a good handle on how many ranges they have right now.
- 20 No. Just to meet the pressing needs that come to them.
- 21 No but they need this. Working on it right now.
- 22 There is a huge need for both. He hears this all the time. But surprisingly few people do anything about it. It's a very easy process.
- 23 They are a low density state, so people have opportunities to shoot, but not at formal shooting ranges. The number of formal ranges is slowly increasing.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Good inventory of what they have. More ranges close to urban settings.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Acquiring fee title to land near urban areas is very expensive. Perceptions about ranges among the public. Community disinterest. They could use more money, but it is not a critical need.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

- 24 About 5% of this is trapper education.

## Nevada: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Les Smith, 2/11/03*

- 1 Their entire program has been federally funded in the past, but they spent more than their federal apportionment for the past 4 years. Had to fill in with state funds.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

They use all the Section 10 money as project-oriented money, not used for “regular” hunter education stuff. Using Section 10 money to develop long-term relationships with hunters and their families. They are helping to fund a huge shooting range in Las Vegas - will cost \$30 million. The agency has had some money in reserve, and they have been dipping into it lately to cover the overage. Conservation Education bureau was expanded and salary increases caused them to go over budget. Are looking to raise funds from other sources to help in the future.

### **Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Part of basic course.

#### **a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

15% on bowhunting and 5% on muzzle loading.

#### **b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

#### **c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

#### **d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No. they were told by their attorney general they could not require it. They use laser ed very extensively.

- 2 They support it morally and logistically, but not financially. They let IBEP use facilities, etc.
- 3 But people over him have veto power. He mostly gets to do what he thinks is best, although some ideas get intercepted directly above him due to differences in philosophy. He probably has less authority than he used to.
- 4 He has now been directed to find other sources of funding for hunter education. He’s been successful doing this for boater ed, but having trouble with hunter education. Funders don’t want to pay for things that are state-mandated—they think state should be paying for them with tax money.
- 5 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer instructors are the biggest source. They get specialized assistance in shooting ranges (tech assistance, engineering, etc.).
- a. Who provides this assistance? Engineers, construction companies (equipment operators, etc.).
- b. How much do you receive of each type? 99% is volunteer hours. The rest is variable.
- c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Volunteer instructor information is recorded on the class roster. It is simpler than a state timesheet. For shooting ranges, the cities, counties, or other 3rd party vendors to whom the state gives grants, records the information using state forms and submits them to the state.
- 6 Have a corps of about 250 guys who never leave.

## **Nevada: footnotes and additional questions**

- 7 Average length of service is 15 years.
- 8 40, but there are a lot of young ones and a lot of older ones.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

They have a \$5 fee that goes to the instructor for space rental, food/travel, materials, prizes, giveaways, etc. State provides all the materials they need, but they use the money to buy extra materials. The instructors are great. They make things more realistic and interesting.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

- 9 No, not full-blown. Would love to do it, but it would be a time and budget buster. But he is continually doing informal surveys of hunter education students, parents, and hunting community, and looking at the research on recruitment and retention, etc. for hunter ed and aquatic ed and other sources. So, this serves that purpose, at least to some degree. This drives the planning process for him.
- 10 Yes. They needed a 5-year plan for federal aid. They are working on a new one right now. Make sure they are spending time and money to leverage the program.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Wants it to be more relevant and timely. More targeted and focused. It may be a leaner program than it was before. Having materials that better reach the students. The course is entirely independent study in NV. They just updated the workbook. Students complete the workbook and then bring it in and complete the “course” which is almost entirely hands-on. They are trying to eliminate lecture altogether. Shifting to laser systems.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Time--he has to split his time between 3 large programs. Also, logistics of getting things down to the regions. Money may be an issue if they have to cut positions.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Private sources. All the agencies are strapped, especially in this economy. IHEA should be an important part of getting private donations.

- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

In NV, there is no mechanism to make directed donations.

- 11 For HE, he has part-time help in 3 regional offices, and bits and pieces of help from a number of other people spread all over.
- 12 They are not currently using it, but will in the future as part of the home study program.
- 13 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? All money is to 3rd parties. Grants have been 50-60k. They encourage medium-size grants and then have groups come back for more funds in the future if they want to expand. All the grants are given to municipalities or county entities, so there is longevity. Cities and counties can really stretch the money.

## **Nevada: footnotes and additional questions**

- 14 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? 90% of the time they get in kind, grunt labor, engineering, etc.
- Who provides these sources? Counties, contractors, and clubs.
  - How much do you receive of each type? Varies.
  - How are they accounted/credited to the project? Third parties use state forms to track it. It is required in the 3rd party agreement.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

The state doesn't build ranges—section 10 works well for their purposes.

- 15 He is in charge of this. Rarely gets vetoed, because nobody else knows what's going on.
- 16 All federal aid, so it is cut and dried.
- 17 No. They probably need one, but no time to do it. They just did an inventory of ranges.
- 18 No. He doesn't have enough time to do this given his other duties.
- 19 Especially in big urban areas.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Would like to have a portable shotgun range, informal air gun ranges and after school program using laser shot and airguns.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Time to get all the pieces in place. There is not enough of him to get it all done. It will also be a challenge to keep up with demand after it is offered.

- If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
  - If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?
- 20 Everything else - 60%.

## **New Mexico: footnotes and additional questions**

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Mark Birkhauser, 2/20/03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

They don't have a shooting range program. All goes to hunter education.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Bowhunting is talked about briefly in the regular course.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No. Same pot of money.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes, in bowhunter course. It is optional in basic course (about 18% have it).

1 No. They have a separate bowhunter course. It uses the IBEP manual, but nothing else.

2 He creates the budget proposal, which must be approved by legislature every 2 years. When it is approved, he has authority to allocate the budget.

3 He just gets the funds that come into the department.

4 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Instructors submit course final reports for each class taught. Includes individuals and hours they spent on various aspects of the course. Entered into a database.

5 About 75 per year. They put an instructor application in each workbook.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

They occasionally provide additional handouts and materials, trinkets as give-aways. State provides everything they need. They can bring their own firearms if they want. State provides deactivated firearms.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

6 Bow – 60; Trapper ed - 6

## **New Mexico: footnotes and additional questions**

7 About the same as above.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

Same as above.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Same as above.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Same pot of hours.

8 Hunter ed is covered very briefly in the Department strategic plan.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Don't need to grow much. Things are going pretty well. Might need to address the home study or Internet application at some point.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Just a matter of priority. They are meeting the need of 95% of their constituents. Haven't made it a priority.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

9 3 FTEs in hunter education.

10 Not using it now. He thinks it's a good course. They will use it if they go in that direction.

11 New Mexico has no involvement in shooting ranges. They have made the conscious decision to stay out of the shooting range business. There are private and public facilities throughout the state. NM is very rural in general. No shortage of opportunity to shoot in open spaces. Cities and municipalities have public ranges.

12 Maybe in specific areas.

13 Opportunities are constant to increasing, but participants are decreasing.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

The state has avoided it. He doesn't see a need. Availability of shooting opportunities is not really an issue.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

N/A

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

## Oklahoma: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Lance Meek, 2/14/03*

1 Need to double check.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Not sure.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Bowhunting is separate. Muzzle loading and bowhunting are both covered in basic course.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

30 minutes each for bowhunting and muzzleloading out of a 10-hour course.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Not mandatory.

2 They have it in the state, but they don't fund it. They keep the records for IBEP. Very small program - maybe 100 students a year.

3 He has a good situation. He has good cooperation from superiors. He can run the program the way he thinks is best.

4 All fed aid funds. He has significant influence on how it is spent, however.

5 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Fed Aid people handle that. They have a record sheet, breaks down travel time, classroom, preparation.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

They don't have to provide anything, but they can if they want.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

6 About 15-20 instructors, but he doesn't know anything else about them.

7 No. He has only been with the program about a year.

8 Agency has one, but he is not very familiar with it.

## Oklahoma: footnotes and additional questions

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

He'd like to provide about 10% more courses in peak times to meet the need in October and November and a mentoring program.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Liability concerns prevent them from pursuing a mentoring program. People don't think about getting the course until October/November. Volunteers are hunters and the game wardens are very busy that time of year, so no one wants to teach. They are trying to step up publicity in off-peak times to get people to take the course earlier. Getting it in the regulations book too. Possibly having more volunteers. Fostering more cooperation in LE division. Game Wardens are 50% of his volunteers. They are required to do a certain number of courses a year.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

10 They gave \$50,000 to the Enid Grand National Gun Club.

### What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?

Not sure.

- 11 Just the five-year plan.
- 12 No, but the NSSF list looks pretty good.
- 13 Slowly.

### How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?

Need more public ranges and ones that offer more opportunities and amenities. They have good private ranges.

### What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?

Money. Perceptions are not a problem in OK. They don't have time to develop ranges like they would like. Would be great to create a separate position for shooting ranges, but they have a state hiring freeze in OK.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
Private investors need to step up.
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

14 1% for other duties.

## Texas: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Steve Hall, 2/26/03*

- 1 Includes license sales and fees and the Game, Fish and Water Safety Fund.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Historical.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Bow and muzzle loading combined make up about 10% of the course.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No, but encouraged. About 25-33% do offer it.

- 2 They partner with NBEF. The agency funds the whole thing.

- 3 Traditionally, they have had an inter-agency budgeting process. Representatives from every division come together to set the budget. They start with what they got the year before (base), and then submit supplemental requests, which get approved or rejected at the executive management level. They've been able to grow their program through the supplemental process, especially through outreach staff. This year the budgeting process is different because of the state budget crisis.

- 4 They occasionally have to compete for the use of wildlife restoration funds with Wildlife Division. He has some influence over this process.

- 5 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Primarily volunteer instructors.

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Actual teaching time (no prep time) is recorded for every instructor and every course and entered into a database.

- 6 About 225 per year. Usually gain more than they lose.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Instructors charge \$10 per course, and keep \$5 per student. For the home study course, the agency doesn't get any money because of the cost of the take-home packet.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Hunter skills trail equipment and material. They use the \$5 fee to buy the equipment. It is a station-by-station approach to hunter education.

## Texas: footnotes and additional questions

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

Usually around 75%, but it varies. They have enough to match all of it.

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?

Same as above.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

Same as above.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

Same pot of hours.

- 7 Yes – just finished it. The last formal Federal Aid assessment was done in the mid 90s. This launched them into the homestudy approach.
- 8 Just the Federal Aid.

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

Fine-tuning of alternative delivery approach. Get better at it. Recruiting good, active instructors. Find ways to motivate instructors to the new, exciting methods of engaging students. Improve marketing to potential instructors and students. This is wide open to them right now. Achieve conservation through recreation (hunting). Being more involved in outreach events. Make hunter education part of BOW, youth events, Outdoor Expo, etc. More involved in youth hunting opportunities.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

needs. They could use 3-5 staff in the Houston area alone. Salary caps, FTE caps, budget caps, all serve to limit the number of field staff that can be used for hunter education. Not necessarily a funding problem.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?  
Remaining Fed Aid apportionment that goes to wildlife division.
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?
- 9 They have 9 people altogether. Could use 18 with no problem.
  - 10 They use their own webcourse, but are open to using the IHEA version as well.
  - 11 All the other stuff (operation/management, etc.) is handled through HE budget.
  - 12 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? Mostly private ranges, but some public ranges (cities, counties, etc.). The demand for these funds is increasing lately. He may try to increase the budget. Surveys showed that people didn't want the paperwork hassle, the lead, and the NEPA issues associated with Fed funds. Now, they are coming around to it.
  - 13 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? A variety of things, but mostly volunteer labor, etc.
    - a. Who provides these sources?
    - b. How much do you receive of each type?
    - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? It is accounted for in the grant application.

## Texas: footnotes and additional questions

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Always did it this way. If they used 100% of the hunter ed apportionment on HE, they would have to use other funds for shooting ranges.

- 14 Only the Federal Aid plan.
- 15 Especially in urban areas.
- 16 Archery may be increasing. Demand is certainly increasing.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

They need a new needs assessment. He'd like to investigate having more TPWD-run facilities. Have a premier shooting facility that is operated as a hunter ed statewide training center. Other ranges in or near urban areas. School programs (physical education).

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Public attitudes about shooting. Urban range opportunities (very costly for land, maintenance, operating costs, etc.)

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Better utilization of Fed Aid funds, and from shooters themselves (charging a fee for shooting at ranges).

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

Would have to be set up correctly to start with.

- 17 The rest is spent on boater ed, aquatic ed, outreach, and administrative duties.

## Utah: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Lenny Rees, 2/10/03*

1 They get one dollar from every resident permit sold.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Trapping is separate from the basic course, but it is also covered in the basic course.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Muzzle loading is covered in basic course (about 1 hour). Same for bowhunting. Trapping is covered for about 20 minutes in the core course.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Fur harvester course is mandatory.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No. Trapper course is extremely small (50 students per year).

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes, for the basic course. They require accuracy requirements as well. They have a problem with meeting the need sometimes, but they get by.

2 They have a law that any entity may teach bowhunter ed, if it qualifies. He is the decision maker as to whether it qualifies. The state does not fund it. Bowhunter ed is not mandatory.

3 He was the primary decision-maker, but has reduced influence now due to budget cuts.

4 It is set in statute.

5 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? They capture instructor time, but don't use it as match because all funds are state money. They use volunteer time on state-run ranges as match for Fed Aid monies. It completely covers it.

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers at state-run facilities.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 16,000 hours of volunteer time per year. Far exceeds the 25% necessary.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Time cards for every volunteer. Track daily hours and duties performed (duties are valued differently for different positions).

6 They lose/gain about 25-30 per year. Average time served is 20 years.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Wildlife Board sets fee for taking the course at \$6 per student. Instructors retain \$4 of this to reimburse them for the cost of putting on the course. \$2 comes back to the hunter education program.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

The state provides everything they need—they often will add their own resources at their own expense.

## Utah: footnotes and additional questions

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

7 Trapping – 60. Bowhunting – about 50.

8 Haven't had one leave the trapper instructor ranks yet.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

Same as basic course.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Same as basic course.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

100%

9 Would like to see one.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Would like to do more outreach (shooting sports as well as HE and TE). Work with youth groups.

Would like to take over the Bowhunter course, and provide a muzzle loading course. They have a portable pellet gun range, but they hardly use it because of lack of staff.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Staff. They can't hire anyone--hiring freeze. They have ample money, just not able to hire staff.

Might be able to contract some stuff out, he is checking on that now.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

10 One assistant who has just been called up in the Reserve. Probably can't replace him because of hiring freeze. Will be very difficult to get everything done while he is gone.

11 About \$13,000 per year (for 1 range over 5 years).

12 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? They give \$2k per year to counties, cities, and shooting organizations.

13 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Range volunteers provide the match for shooting range development funds. Any time they use Fed Aid money, they always use volunteer time as the match. They never have to use state money.

a. Who provides these sources? Range volunteers.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 16,000 hours.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Same as above.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Financial and political.

## Utah: footnotes and additional questions

- 14 He goes out to find ranges to develop or 3rd parties to help. He gets great cooperation from administration to do what he needs to do.
- 15 He has 2 pots of money to work from, and he has a lot of authority with it.
- 16 Yes, but long ago – in the early 90s.
- 17 No, they just do whatever they can do. It's been a problem getting 3rd parties to take the money.
- 18 They don't have one. Don't know how many ranges they have in the state. It would be great to have that information.
- 19 A few years ago, all shooting ranges in schools were shut down because of lead contamination issues. At least 10 schools closed ranges.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Different government entities need help regarding their concerns of liability. They are scared off by liability issues that probably don't exist. There is county liability coverage available, but many county leaders don't know about it. Finding government entities that would take a range if the state builds it. Show them it's a good thing for their community, show that guns are not always bad.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Changing attitudes. Shooting sports is a viable form of entertainment to citizens.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

- 20 10% is law enforcement duties.

## Wyoming: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Helen McCracken, 2/24/03*

1 They got \$0 in 2001, but got \$70,000 in 2002.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Traditionally, they have used all Section 4 money for habitat development and improvement, and the state funded the hunter education program. It was like Christmas when they got the S10 money.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Basic.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Bow – 1%; ML – 1%

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Not mandatory, but recommended. About 25% offer it.

- 2 Yes, but very little. Program is very small in WY. However, we do purchase our training materials from them.
- 3 She has good cooperation with division chief, but sometimes the budget is changed by decisions that are made over their heads.
- 4 They work together in initial budgeting requests.
- 5 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer instructor time.
- a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors. Department employees cannot volunteer for state programs.
- b. How much do you receive of each type? 7,210
- c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? They have a form that feeds back into an incentive program for instructors. They record teaching and prep time and it is entered into electronic database.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

About the only thing is range fees (and this is seldom). Instructors can charge up to \$5 per student to cover their costs. The state doesn't get any of it.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

The state provides all written materials, firearms, projection equipment, etc.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

## Wyoming: footnotes and additional questions

- 6 They have a list of 80, but many of these are not active. Probably about 20.  
7 Unknown.

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

None.

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Bowhunting equipment. State provides manuals and AV equipment.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Zero.

- 8 Not specifically to hunter education. They have a strategic plan for Education.

### **How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

They are working on an advanced hunter ed program. It would focus on higher awareness of ethical and responsible behavior, wildlife management, shooting skills (live-fire and a level of proficiency would be required). They have started the planning, but it is still in the development stage.

### **What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Funding. They are currently asking the legislature for a license fee increase. And they are now using Section 10 funds for advanced hunter ed and some shooting program development (4-H).

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

State funds. More might come if they approve the license fee increases.

- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

Nothing would ensure it.

- 9 Not really. They have a contract person (Section 10 pays him) for the advanced program. She shares a secretary with the rest of the education section.  
10 They are currently developing the state-specific part of the webcourse. She is working to set up instructor teams to do the field course. They hope to have it ready this fall. She wants one instructor team for each of the 7 regions in the state. They will schedule one field day in the spring and one in fall in each region.  
11 They are not in the shooting range business. They gave \$10,000 of state funds last year to an archery range for improvements. Now, this funding has been cut.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

State has never gotten into that business.

- 12 It is very difficult to maintain an inventory in a rural state like WY.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Would like to have one.

## Wyoming: footnotes and additional questions

### What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?

Money. It would take a lot of money to get them involved (land, construction, and operation).

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

They will not get a bigger share of the Fed Aid money (from Wildlife Division). They don't have industry in WY, so they don't have the private financing option.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

13 HE – 98% (includes youth conservation camp, 4-H shooting sports and related activities.); BOW and other duties – 2%.

# **Pacific Region**

**Pacific States**

**Hunter Education**

State	State Fiscal Year	Details found on page:	Funds allocated to hunter education in:					Were all allocated funds actually spent?											
			FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001							
Alaska	July 1 - June 30	161	N/A	N/A	\$392,400	\$509,500	\$518,800					N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FY2001
California	July 1 - June 30	163	\$981,000	\$1,171,000	\$1,171,000	\$1,380,000	\$1,275,000 <sup>1</sup>							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FY2000
Hawaii	July 1 - June 30	165	\$114,000	\$114,000	\$86,000	\$86,000	\$86,000							No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	FY1999
Oregon	July 1 - June 30	167	--	\$270,993	\$299,250	\$319,815	\$408,265							--	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	FY1998
Washington	July 1 - June 30	170	--	\$334,450	\$310,195	\$344,550	\$330,000							--	--	--	--	--	FY1997

**Pacific States**

**Hunter Education**

State	Sources of funds that agency uses for hunter education?							Federal Aid funds received in FY 2001				Federal Aid funds actually spent for:			
	Federal Aid (Section 4)	Federal Aid (Section 10)	State money (general or legislative appropriations)	State money (conservation fund/hunting license revenue)	Proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	Private funding	Other	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10	Section 4	Section 10
Alaska	55%	-- <sup>1</sup>	--	45%	--	--	--	\$289,525	-- <sup>2</sup>	\$100,025	--	\$189,500 <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--
California	95%	5% <sup>2</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	\$1,065,000	\$210,000	\$1,065,000	\$210,000 <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	--	--	--	--	\$174,000	\$75,000	\$170,000	\$75,000	\$4,000	--	--	--
Oregon	81%	19%	--	--	--	--	--	\$408,265 <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	\$363,564	\$86,471	--	--	\$43,750 <sup>3</sup>	--
Washington	70% <sup>2</sup>	30% <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>	\$330,000 <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	-- <sup>3</sup>	\$319,000	\$52,000	--	--	\$87,000	--

**Pacific States**

**Hunter Education**

State	Hunter education courses covered using these funds						Int'l Bowhunter Education Program		Hunter education administrator influence:	
	Basic Firearm	Bowhunting	Muzzle Loading	Trapping	Other	Does agency offer IBEP?	Does agency provide funds for IBEP?	On setting the hunter education budget	On setting the funding sources	
Alaska	x	x	x		x <sup>4</sup>	Yes	Yes	Primary decision-maker	Some	
California	x <sup>4</sup>	x <sup>5</sup>	x <sup>5</sup>	x <sup>6</sup>		Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Significant	Significant	
Hawaii	x <sup>1</sup>				x <sup>2</sup>	No	No	Some	Some	
Oregon	x	x		x		Yes	--	Significant <sup>4</sup>	Significant <sup>5</sup>	
Washington	x				x <sup>4</sup>	No <sup>5</sup>	No	Significant <sup>6</sup>	None <sup>7</sup>	

**Pacific States**

**Hunter Education**

State	In-kind assistance:		Volunteer Instructors:								Program administration			
	Does agency receive in-kind assistance?		Number of volunteer hunter education instructors:	Turnover rate	What is the core group (how many of the current total will still be there in 5 years)?	Average age	Number of volunteer instructors for specialty courses:	Turnover rate	Core group	Average age	Has agency completed a hunter education needs assessment?	Do you have a strategic plan?	Do you have paid assistance?	Do you offer the IHEA Internet Introduction to Hunter Education?
Alaska	Yes <sup>5</sup>		125	12	110	N/A	85 <sup>6</sup>	10-20	70-75	N/A	Yes	Yes <sup>7</sup>	Yes <sup>7</sup>	--
California	Yes <sup>8</sup>		1,400	-- <sup>9</sup>	1,400	40s	-- <sup>10</sup>	--	--	--	Yes	No	No	--
Hawaii	Yes <sup>3</sup>		50	4	40	50+	30	2	20	40+	Yes	Yes	--	--
Oregon	Yes <sup>6</sup>		800	80-90 <sup>7</sup>	500	50s	150 <sup>8</sup>	--	--	40s	No	Yes <sup>9</sup>	Yes <sup>10</sup>	No <sup>11</sup>
Washington	Yes <sup>8</sup>		598	60 <sup>9</sup>	480	55 <sup>10</sup>	0	--	--	--	No	Yes <sup>11</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	No <sup>13</sup>

**Pacific States**

**Shooting Ranges**

<b>How much money does your agency allocate annually to:</b>										
<i>State</i>	<i>Needs assessment</i>	<i>Inventory</i>	<i>Planning/NEPA compliance</i>	<i>New range development</i>	<i>Existing range remodeling</i>	<i>Operation/management</i>	<i>Lease payments</i>	<i>Land acquisition/land exchange</i>	<i>Grants to third parties</i>	<i>Other</i>
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	\$330,000 <sup>8</sup>	--	--	--	--
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	--	--	--	\$4,000	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>4</sup>	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$43,750 <sup>12</sup>	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$100,000 <sup>14,15</sup>	--

**Pacific States**

**Shooting Ranges**

State	Sources of funds used for grants or leases:								In-kind Assistance:	Shooting Range Administrator influence on:		Planning	
	Federal Aid (Section 4)	Federal Aid (Section 10)	State money (general or legislative appropriations)	State money (license or conservation fund)	Proceeds/Profits from existing facilities agency and concessions)	Proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	Private funding	Other		Does the agency receive in-kind assistance?	Setting the shooting range budget	Setting the shooting range funding sources	Have you done a shooting range needs assessment?
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Primary decision-maker	Some	No	No
California	N/A <sup>11</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Significant	Significant	No	-- <sup>12</sup>
Hawaii	--	100%	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	Some	Some	Yes	Yes
Oregon	--	100%	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Primary decision-maker <sup>14</sup>	Primary decision-maker	No	Yes <sup>15</sup>
Washington	--	100%	--	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>16</sup>	Yes <sup>16</sup>	Significant <sup>17</sup>	None	Yes <sup>18</sup>	Yes <sup>19</sup>

# Pacific States

State	Shooting Ranges						General					
	Inventory	Number of ranges:					Is there a need for additional shooting ranges?	Opportunities for shooting are: (increasing, constant, decreasing)		Percentage of Administrator's time spent on:		
		Rifle/ Pistol	Shotgun	Archery	Public	Private		Archery	Firearms	Hunter Education	Shooting Ranges	
Alaska	No	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Constant	Decreasing	100% <sup>10</sup>	--
California	No <sup>13</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Constant to Decreasing <sup>14</sup>	Constant to Decreasing <sup>14</sup>	95%	5%
Hawaii	Yes	2	2	1	2	7	Yes	Yes	Increasing	Decreasing	95%	5%
Oregon	No	--	--	--	--	--	No <sup>16</sup>	Yes <sup>17</sup>	Increasing <sup>21</sup>	Constant	70% <sup>18</sup>	5% <sup>18</sup>
Washington	Yes <sup>20</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Decreasing <sup>21</sup>	Decreasing <sup>21</sup>	85%	15%

## Alaska: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Doug N. Larsen, 7-1-03*

- 1 Used in FY 2002.
- 2 Started in FY 2002.
- 3 Estimated amount banked for the Juneau indoor shooting range.

### **What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

We use all available revenue sources. We used CIP for operations so we could use other grants for the Juneau range.

- 4 Waterfowl wounding loss prevention.

### **Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Separate.

#### **a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Not part of the basic course.

#### **b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Yes, bowhunting and muzzleloader are mandatory for hunters who wish to hunt in restricted hunt areas (i.e., areas open only to these methods). Basic HE is also mandatory for young hunters wishing to hunt in most management units along the road system in the interior part of the state.

#### **c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

#### **d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes, for Basic, Bow, and Muzzleloader.

- 5 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? We receive a great deal of volunteer instructor time, but we do not need to use instructor time as in-kind match.
  - a. Who provides this assistance? N/A
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? N/A
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? N/A

### **What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

All travel (mileage, per diem, airfare).

### **What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

None.

### **What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

None.

- 6 Approximately 20 for waterfowl wounding loss prevention, 50 for bowhunting, and 15 for muzzleloader.

## **Alaska: footnotes and additional questions**

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

All travel.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

None.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

None.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Like to see the program increase its availability and use in the bush/rural parts of the state.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Large, remote areas and low student participation.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Not money.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

Not money.

7 Division of Wildlife Conservation staff.

8 Rabbit Creek Range (Anchorage) = \$150,000, Fairbanks Indoor Range = \$180,000, and the Juneau Indoor Range not yet open and costs not yet determined.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

9 Yes, especially for outdoor shooting ranges in rural communities.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Like to see more shooting ranges developed in communities.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Money and regulations (i.e., lead management).

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Communities, private donors, local sporting clubs.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

Have money go directly to projects rather than through the Department.

10 Division Director - up to 10%.

## California: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Joe Gonzales, 4/15/03*

- 1 I'm using 2001-02 figures—state and federal fiscal years differ.
- 2 Just started in 1999.
- 3 Received first funds 2001-02.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

None.

- 4 In California basic firearm is provided through the Department of Justice.
- 5 Covered in the Hunter Education course.
- 6 Trapping is outlawed in California.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

This is covered in the HE courses.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Nothing is mandatory in California except the basic HE course.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

Not separate.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No.

- 7 We use their course materials and equipment—whatever the instructors require. We support IBEP and if requested will have the course available. For example, we'll provide it if an instructor is going to another state where it is required.
- 8 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Volunteer in-kind matching instructor time.
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? We average 32,549 hours. This is figured hourly using the top-step warden salary. Also receive in-kind matching warden time—approximately 20 hours a year per game warden (350+/- wardens, statewide).
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? They fill out a Scantron sheet, which is input into the database and calculated at headquarters.
- 9 Hard to say. We add more than we lose.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Classroom rental and any incidental materials they may provide, such as coffee/donuts, pencils, etc. Everything else we provide.

## California: footnotes and additional questions

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?

Some of the volunteer instructors do their own thing and are very innovative with materials and teaching—if pressed, we would probably reimburse them for any of those expenses.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

25% in-kind matching.

- 10 We are in the process of developing an Advanced HE Course and some of the instructors will cover such things as first aid, compass reading, outdoor survival skills, cooking, etc.

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?

N/A

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

N/A

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?

25% matching

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

More students and instructors. This can't happen until California has more opportunities. We are losing habitat due to housing needs—that's a big problem here.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Again, it's not money. I'd have to say the loss of habitat.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

### What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?

- 13 We haven't. But you can look at the web for shooting ranges within the state of California.
- 14 These are being pressured out by housing development, loss of available lands.

### How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?

Just by sheer numbers and more opportunities.

### What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?

Again, use of land without state, federal or local restrictions.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

### Additional Comments:

I administer the program from Sacramento. Some of our regions are bigger than some entire states.

## Hawaii: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Wendell W.S. Kam, 2/5/03*

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Logistical – no practical and/or economic lands available.

- 1 Hunter Education Certification Courses.
- 2 Advanced Bowhunting.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Basic.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

50%

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

No.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

No.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No.

3 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer Instructors.

b. How much do you receive of each type? \$30,000.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? In-kind service contributions.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

Emergency supplies.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

None.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

80%

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

Emergency supplies.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

None.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

80%

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

More conservation oriented to balance outdoor/firearms safety.

## **Hawaii: footnotes and additional questions**

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

None.

- 4 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? As needed if funds are available.

**How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

Public ranges on each island.

**What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Available land.

## Oregon: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Tony Burt, 2/27/03*

- 1 They try to be conservative so they don't overspend, but they spend all but a few thousand every year.
- 2 But in 2002, they got \$363,564 in Section 4 and \$130,221 in Section 10.
- 3 This is for FY2002. They didn't get anything from Section 10 in 2001.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Seemed to make the most sense to get the best value for the program.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Both.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

About 15% on bowhunting and muzzleloading.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

Trapping is mandatory, but it is separate home-study course.

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

Has a separate allocation, but it is not a significant amount.

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

Yes.

4 No problems. They talk it through.

5 He decides how the money will be allocated between the two sections.

6 Regarding your in-kind assistance:

a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteers.

b. How much do you receive of each type? 17,000 hours.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Course report form that identifies instructors and time spent by each instructor.

7 They have trouble recruiting good instructors. The economy is poor, so volunteerism is weak.

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?**

None. But instructors can charge up to \$10 per student. All goes to instructors. They can spend it however they want. He audits a few every year to see how they are spending it.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?**

Ammo for live fire and targets.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?**

100%

8 For the bowhunting course.

## Oregon: footnotes and additional questions

**What volunteer expenses are reimbursed (specialty courses)?**

Same as above.

**What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

State provides base materials.

**What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide (specialty courses)?**

Same pot of hours.

9 Federal Aid 5 year plan.

**How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?**

Find more dedicated instructors.

**What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?**

Finding people who are motivated and have the time.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

10 1 FTE admin assistant; 0.6 of 2 regional positions that he shares with aquatic education.

11 They have an intern at a local university who is building a supplement to it to cover the OR information. It should be done by mid-April. Planning to offer it as an alternative to the home study course that they have offered for 10 years.

12 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? All grants are given to private clubs or municipality-driven entities. They have a committee from outside the agency (representing different user groups) that ranks all the applications. They come close to meeting the need each year.

13 What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? The grantees provide 50% match for the grant-sometimes it is in-kind labor or local assistance.

a. Who provides these sources?

b. How much do you receive of each type? Identified in the grants.

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? Grant agreement forms.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

It was all Section 4 and then Section 10 money came along – this is cleaner for them, to keep it separate from HE funds.

14 No problems or issues with the mechanism.

15 Only the 5-year plan required by Federal Aid.

16 It's pretty well covered. He doesn't hear that as a complaint.

17 Timeline and complexity make it difficult. The state won't get into that business. The Commission made that decision years ago. It will only be done through third parties.

## Oregon: footnotes and additional questions

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

He's comfortable with its size. He doesn't get complaints. By and large they are doing well. There is a weakness in rifle shooting opportunities, but their program is based totally on the requests for funding that come in, so he can't really address that need unless assistance is requested.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Availability of land in key areas. They have strict county planning and zoning laws, permitting requirements, public comment process, etc.

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

18 25% - supervising angler education and Becoming an Outdoors Woman program

## Washington: footnotes and additional questions

*Numbers below correspond to footnotes in the tables, pages 1-7. Bold print below indicates survey questions that could not be summarized in table form.*

*Information provided by: Mik Mikitik, 3/5/03*

- 1 The majority of it.
- 2 Used to be 100% Section 4. They get \$7,500 state money per year. It comes from a fee on concealed carry license to be used for shooting range development. Within that pot, there is a special allocation for people who are late in renewing their licenses - used for instructor recognition.
- 3 In 2002, they got \$224,000 of Section 10 and \$319,000 of Section 4.

**What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?**

Made at a level above him. Cannot explain. It's better than before. Section 10 has helped a lot. Wishes it was all of Section 4 and Section 10.

- 4 Advanced HE program.

**Are the hunter education courses you listed in the table part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?**

Part of basic course.

**a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?**

Bow gets 20 minutes; ML gets 20 minutes. Average course is 17.5 hours.

**b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?**

N/A

**c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?**

**d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?**

No. They encourage it, and have 87% compliance. Always very high. Lowest in past 10 years was 85%.

- 5 No; ML was canceled – no interest; Trapping – little interest.
- 6 Most of the budget is salaries and benefits, but he has about 60,000 to spend, and he has significant influence over that. Manuals, postage, training aids.
- 7 All federal aid.
- 8 Regarding your in-kind assistance:
  - a. Who provides this assistance? Volunteer instructors.
  - b. How much do you receive of each type? 31,751 hours.
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project? State has a course report form. It contains the instructors, the hours they spent in class, on range, prep time. Entered into a database.
- 9 About 10% per year. They get lots of candidates, not as many qualified instructors.
- 10 It's a guess. Very few younger instructors.

## Washington: footnotes and additional questions

### What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?

Very little. New instructors attending new instructor training. They pay per diem and mileage to attend. Or, if people are doing something the state has specifically asked them to do. There is no state fee. Instructors are allowed to charge \$5 per student. They report what their expenses are.

### What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?

Firearms. They provide a lot of other stuff as well.

### What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

100%

11 6-year program plan (coincides with budget cycle).

### How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?

Not grow it, but just match it well to the demand. Have greater access to HE apportionment in Section 4c. Integrating HE into the agency as a whole. Now, HE is the responsibility of 4.5 people in the agency. That is a disproportionate responsibility. Grow it into mainstream of the agency. This would lead to expansion of service level to the public. There is unmet demand right now. It is clear that there were a number of people who wanted training but couldn't get it.

### What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?

Finding well qualified individuals to be HE instructors. State's inability to recruit and train the instructors because of limitation in time. Money to hire more staff.

a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?

Section 4c. it is used for wildlife management and habitat programs.

b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?

12 2 field staff (E and W of mountains); 1 administrative secretary; and ½ time warehouse position.

13 Not planning to use it at this time. It may fit into the home study module, but they haven't evaluated it yet.

14 Doesn't know if they will get that amount or not. They didn't want the hassle of using Federal Aid dollars for new construction (NEPA), so they use it all for remodeling existing ranges.

15 If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners? \$5,000 cap the first year. Up to \$25,000 for large-scale was added this year. Shooting clubs, municipalities, state agencies. Only clubs so far.

What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive? Minimum 25% match, can be in-kind.

a. Who provides these sources?

b. How much do you receive of each type?

c. How are they accounted/credited to the project?

### What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?

## Washington: footnotes and additional questions

- 17 They did public meetings to determine the mix.
- 18 Comprehensive review of shooting facilities in 2001. Needs assessment 20 years ago that wasn't used for anything, so they did a review of facilities instead. Published a range directory and distributed it statewide.
- 19 6-year plan.
- 20 166 shooting facilities were identified. About 30% are not open to the public. State does not own and operate any ranges.
- 21 Urbanization, noise ordinances, etc.

### **How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?**

With Federal Aid funds, it is not possible—because of serious restrictions associated with Federal Aid money. Money is not enough or paperwork is too stringent. New development is just not possible. State dollars have greater flexibility, but state is not involved in ranges.

### **What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?**

Nonflexibility of Federal Aid program (people they talk to tell them this).

- a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
- b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

# Appendix A: Interview Questions

## Assessment of Agency Funding for Hunter Education and Shooting Ranges

Interview Questions  
1-5-03

### Hunter Education

1. In the past five years how much money did your agency allocate annually to hunter education?

Were all allocated funds actually spent?

FY 2001	\$ _____	_____ yes	_____ no
FY 2000	\$ _____	_____ yes	_____ no
FY 1999	\$ _____	_____ yes	_____ no
FY 1998	\$ _____	_____ yes	_____ no
FY 1997	\$ _____	_____ yes	_____ no

What is your agency's fiscal year? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What are the sources of funds that you use for hunter education?

<u>Source</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
___ Federal Aid funds (Section 4)	_____ %
___ Federal Aid funds (Section 10)	_____ %
___ state money (general fund or legislative appropriations)	_____ %
___ state money (conservation fund money)	_____ %
___ hunting license revenue	_____ %
___ percentage of proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	_____ %
___ private funding (agreements with third parties, etc.)	_____ %
___ other funding sources (detail list)	_____ %
_____	
_____	
_____	

3. Regarding Federal Aid funding:

a. how much did you receive in FY 2001 from:  
 Section 4? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section 10? \$ \_\_\_\_\_

b. Please indicate how much you actually spent from each section on hunter education and shooting range development.

	How much did you actually spend for:	
	Hunter Education	Shooting Range Development
Section 4 monies	\$ _____	\$ _____
Section 10 monies	\$ _____	\$ _____

4. What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?
5. What hunter education courses are covered using these funds?
  - a. Basic firearm
  - b. Bowhunting
  - c. Muzzle loading
  - d. Trapping
  - e. Specialty (identify) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Does your agency use the International Bowhunter Education Program? If so, are any of the funds listed above used to support the IBEP?
7. Are the courses you mentioned part of the basic course, or are they separate courses?
  - a. If part of the basic course, how much time is devoted to the non-basic firearm content?
  - b. If separate, are any of these other courses mandatory? If so, which ones and why?
  - c. If they are separate or mandatory, do you have a separate budget category for them?
  - d. Is a live-fire requirement mandatory in any of the courses?
8. How much influence do you have in setting the hunter education/shooting range development budget?
  - a.  No influence
  - b.  Some influence
  - c.  Significant influence
  - d.  Primary decision-maker
9. How much influence do you have in setting the hunter education/shooting range development funding sources?
  - a.  No influence
  - b.  Some influence
  - c.  Significant influence
  - d.  Primary decision-maker
10. What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive (volunteer instructor time, technical or professional program support, use of facilities, etc)?
  - a. Who provides this assistance?
  - b. How much do you receive of each type?
  - c. How are they accounted/credited to the project?
11. How many volunteer hunter education instructors do you have for the basic course?
  - a. What is the turnover rate (how many volunteers do you add/lose each year)?
  - b. Five years from now, how many of your current volunteers will still be there?
  - c. What is the average age of the volunteers?
  - d. What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?
  - e. What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?
  - f. What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds do the volunteers provide?

12. How many volunteer hunter education instructors do you have for the “specialty” courses?
  - a. What is the turnover rate?
  - b. Five years from now, how many of your current volunteers will still be there?
  - c. What is the average age of the volunteers?
  - d. What volunteer expenses are reimbursed?
  - e. What, if any, teaching or program materials do the volunteers provide?
  - f. What portion of the match of Federal Aid funds is provided by the volunteers?
13. Have you done a hunter education needs assessment?
14. Do you have a strategic plan? (a plan of action to guide your efforts to fulfill these needs).
15. How would you like to see the program grow? And in what way?
16. What are the biggest impediments to growing the program in your state?
  - a. If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
  - b. If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to hunter education?
17. Do you have any paid assistance in the hunter education and shooting range development program?

**Shooting Ranges**

18. How much money does your agency allocate annually to shooting ranges? Categorize by:
  - needs assessment \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - inventory \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - planning/NEPA compliance \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - new range development \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - existing range remodeling \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - operation/management \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - lease payments \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - land acquisition/ land exchange \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - grants to third parties \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - others \$ \_\_\_\_\_
19. If you provide grants or leases to third parties for shooting range development, how much do you allocate and who are your partners?
20. What are the sources of funds that you use for grants or leases?
 

<u>Source</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
• Federal Aid funds (section 4)	_____ %
• Federal Aid funds (section 10)	_____ %
• state money (general fund or legislative appropriations)	_____ %
• state money (license funds or conservation fund money)	_____ %
• proceeds/profits from existing facilities (agency operated as well as concessions)	_____ %
• percentage of proceeds from lotteries or sales tax	_____ %
• private funding (agreements with third parties, etc.)	_____ %
• other funding sources (detail list).	_____ %

21. What sources of in-kind assistance do you receive (volunteer time, technical or professional program support, use of facilities, etc)?
- Who provides these sources?
  - How much do you receive of each type?
  - How are they accounted/credited to the project?
22. What are the reasons for using the particular mix of funding sources that you just described? Are there reasons (financial, logistical, political) for using this mix?
23. How much influence do you have in setting the shooting range development budget?
- No influence
  - Some influence
  - Significant influence
  - Primary decision-maker
24. How much influence do you have in setting the shooting range development funding sources?
- No influence
  - Some influence
  - Significant influence
  - Primary decision-maker
25. Have you done a shooting range needs assessment?
26. Do you have strategic plan for shooting range development? (a plan of action to guide your efforts to fulfill these needs). [The 5-year plan required by Federal Aid is generally there for hunter education, but many states don't have a strategic plan for range development.
27. Have you done a comprehensive inventory of shooting ranges (all types, public and private) in your state? If so, how many of each type (rifle/pistol, shotgun, archery) do you have?

<u>Type</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>
Rifle/Pistol	_____	_____
Shotgun	_____	_____
Archery	_____	_____

28. Do you see a need for additional shooting ranges in your state?
- archery
  - firearms
29. Are the *opportunities* for shooting in your state:
- archery:            increasing      constant      decreasing
  - firearms:            increasing      constant      decreasing
30. How would you like to see the shooting range program grow? And in what way?
31. What are the biggest impediments to developing more shooting ranges in your state?
- If the answer is money, where do you think money can come from?
  - If you get more money, what would ensure the money would go to these efforts?

## **General**

32. What percentage of your time do you devote to hunter education and shooting range development (and what other duties are you responsible for)?

33. Are you currently using (or do you plan to use) the IHEA Internet Introduction to Hunter Education?

## Appendix B: Letter to Administrators

# Hunter Education/Shooting Range Development Assessment Project

Cooperators:

Archery Trade  
Association

Congressional  
Sportsmen's Foundation

International Association  
of Fish and Wildlife  
Agencies

International Hunter  
Education Association

National Rifle  
Association

National Shooting Sports  
Foundation

Sporting Arms and  
Ammunition  
Manufacturer's Institute

U.S. Fish and Wildlife  
Service

Wildlife Management  
Institute

January 13, 2003

Dear Hunter Education Administrator/Shooting Range Program Manager:

The International Hunter Education Association has joined in a partnership effort with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Wildlife Management Institute, the National Rifle Association, the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer's Association, the Archery Trade Association, The Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to coordinate and conduct a project to assess the sources and mechanisms of funding used by state agencies to administer hunter education programs and to conceive, design, build, and operate shooting ranges in the United States.

Your participation in this project will help provide a clearer understanding of where funds are coming from and how agencies are using funds for these critical programs. This assessment is an important step in maintaining and hopefully increasing funding for these programs in the future. The partners plan to collect this information every five years or so, to track trends and identify areas that need improvement.

D.J. Case & Associates has been contracted to conduct phone interviews with you and your counterpart in every state. Enclosed is a survey questionnaire. *This is NOT a mail survey.* Someone from D.J. Case & Associates will contact you by phone to set up a phone interview at a later date. The enclosed questionnaire is simply a guide to the questions that you will be asked in the phone interview.

*Please review the enclosed questions before your interview!* Many of the questions require knowledge of financial figures and other information that you may have to seek from other sources.

We recognize that you already have a lot on your plate, but we hope you will work with D.J. Case & Associates to provide us with this information. This cooperative effort will help all of us to improve hunter education and shooting ranges throughout the country.

(more)

D.J. Case & Associates, Contractors  
607 Lincolnway West • Mishawaka, IN 46544  
(574) 258-0100 Fax (574) 258-0189 djcase@djcase.com

Thank you for your participation!

Sincerely,



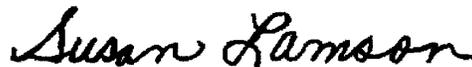
David M. Knotts  
International Hunter Education Association



Max Peterson  
Int'l Assoc. of Fish and Wildlife Agencies



Robert L. Byrne  
Wildlife Management Institute



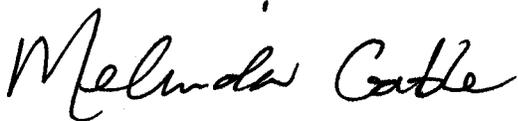
Susan Lamson  
National Rifle Association



R. Richard Patterson  
National Shooting Sports Foundation



Jay McAninch  
Archery Trade Association



Melinda Gable  
Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation



Steve Williams  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



James Chambers  
Sporting Arms and Ammunition  
Manufacturer's Institute

## Appendix C: Letter to Directors

### International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

*Representing Fish and Wildlife Agencies since 1902*

Hall of the States, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 544, Washington, DC 20001  
Telephone (202) 624-7890 \* Fax (202) 624-7891 \* E-mail: [iafwa@~sso.org](mailto:iafwa@~sso.org) \* Web Page:  
[www.iafwa.org](http://www.iafwa.org)

#### **MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** State Government Members  
**FROM:** Donald MacLauchlan, International Affairs Director  
**DATE:** January 9, 2003  
**SUBJECT:** Funding Assessment Project Letter

The IAFWA has joined in a partnership effort with the International Hunter Education Association, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Wildlife Management Institute, the National Rifle Association, the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Association, the Archery Trade Association, and The Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation to conduct a project to assess the sources and mechanisms of funding used by state agencies to administer hunter education programs and to build and operate shooting ranges in the United States.

The partners have hired D.J. Case & Associates to survey the hunter education administrator and/or shooting range program manager in every state. The survey will be conducted by phone, but will be based on a questionnaire that will be sent to the hunter education administrator in advance. This questionnaire is designed to help them gather the information that is being sought. It is not designed to be mailed back. Through this survey, we hope to gain a clearer understanding of how agencies are using funds for these critical programs. This assessment is an important step in maintaining and increasing funding for these programs over time. We plan to collect this information every five years or so to track trends and identify areas that need improvement.

Please encourage your hunter education administrator/shooting range program manager to participate in this important survey.

Thank you!

## Appendix D: Federal Aid Apportionment

### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Final Apportionment of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 2001

	Wildlife Funds		Hunter Education Funds**	New Hunter Education Funds***		TOTAL
	FY 2001 Apportionment	FY 1999 Adjustment*				
Alabama	2,780,926	-1,617	653,400	169,260	3,601,969	
Alaska	8,386,595	0	289,525	75,000	8,751,120	
Arizona	4,026,577	-42,691	753,830	195,276	4,932,992	
Arkansas	3,548,496	804	289,525	75,000	3,913,825	
California	5,779,133	-11,493	868,574	225,000	6,861,214	
Colorado	4,450,104	-38,128	631,973	163,710	5,207,659	
Connecticut	838,659	0	500,370	129,619	1,468,648	
Delaware	838,659	0	289,525	75,000	1,203,184	
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida	2,475,342	77,435	868,574	225,000	3,646,351	
Georgia	3,284,197	-3,877	868,574	225,000	4,373,894	
Hawaii	838,659	0	289,525	75,000	1,203,184	
Idaho	3,500,624	-19,001	289,525	75,000	3,846,148	
Illinois	3,091,075	-8,496	868,574	225,000	4,176,153	
Indiana	2,520,589	-9,140	868,574	225,000	3,605,023	
Iowa	2,917,557	-16,181	429,956	111,378	3,442,710	
Kansas	3,255,114	-26,472	289,525	75,000	3,593,167	
Kentucky	2,528,386	-2,974	593,846	153,833	3,273,091	
Louisiana	2,670,829	70,571	656,614	170,093	3,568,107	
Maine	1,950,764	35,283	289,525	75,000	2,350,572	
Maryland	981,854	10,379	778,198	201,588	1,972,019	
Massachusetts	838,659	0	868,574	225,000	1,932,233	
Michigan	6,343,838	11,628	868,574	225,000	7,449,040	
Minnesota	5,118,966	68,108	722,806	187,240	6,097,120	
Mississippi	2,557,862	-3,961	417,957	108,270	3,080,128	
Missouri	4,470,912	-13,095	822,089	212,958	5,492,864	
Montana	5,323,935	-32,503	289,525	75,000	5,655,957	
Nebraska	3,004,292	-23,795	289,525	75,000	3,345,022	
Nevada	3,212,734	-32,385	289,525	75,000	3,544,874	
New Hampshire	838,659	0	289,525	75,000	1,203,184	
New Jersey	838,659	0	868,574	225,000	1,932,233	
New Mexico	3,734,642	-48,943	289,525	75,000	4,050,224	
New York	4,939,679	20,097	868,574	225,000	6,053,350	
North Carolina	3,466,834	63,968	868,574	225,000	4,624,376	
North Dakota	2,465,086	6,335	289,525	75,000	2,835,946	
Ohio	3,800,927	-10,081	868,574	225,000	4,884,420	
Oklahoma	3,383,691	-4,052	506,995	131,335	4,017,969	
Oregon	4,208,991	-19,981	502,697	130,221	4,821,928	
Pennsylvania	6,788,583	-9,333	868,574	225,000	7,872,824	
Rhode Island	838,659	0	289,525	75,000	1,203,184	
South Carolina	2,190,715	8,390	589,474	152,701	2,941,280	
South Dakota	3,092,837	-7,242	289,525	75,000	3,450,120	
Tennessee	4,311,569	1,715	835,911	216,538	5,365,733	
Texas	8,386,595	0	868,574	225,000	9,480,169	
Utah	3,221,331	22,697	289,525	75,000	3,608,553	
Vermont	838,659	0	289,525	75,000	1,203,184	
Virginia	2,726,293	4,038	868,574	225,000	3,823,905	
Washington	3,282,937	3,835	866,007	224,334	4,377,113	
West Virginia	2,110,042	-7,579	289,525	75,000	2,466,988	
Wisconsin	5,492,710	15,488	788,070	204,146	6,500,414	
Wyoming	3,281,591	-27,751	289,525	75,000	3,618,365	
Puerto Rico	838,659		48,254	12,500	899,413	
Guam	279,553		48,254	12,500	340,307	
Virgin Islands	279,553		48,254	12,500	340,307	
American Samoa	279,553		48,254	12,500	340,307	
N. Mariana Islands	279,553		48,254	12,500	340,307	
	<b>167,731,897</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,952,474</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>204,184,371</b>	

\*Adjustments per Director's December 20, 2000, letter to States and Trust Territories regarding land factor adjustments. The adjustments are made against the first column, "Wildlife Funds." Hunter Education funds are not based on land area, and so are not affected by the adjustment.

\*\*Apportioned according to 16 U.S.C 669c(c) using new Bureau of Census population figures.

\*\*\*Apportioned according to 16 U.S.C. 669h-1(a)(1) using new Bureau of Census population figures.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Final Apportionment of Federal Aid in  
Wildlife Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 2000**

<b>State</b>	<b>Wildlife Restoration</b>	<b>Hunter Education</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alabama	2,753,476	686,063	3,439,539
Alaska	8,198,344	292,014	8,490,358
Arizona	3,965,459	622,330	4,587,789
Arkansas	3,086,026	292,014	3,378,040
California	5,734,213	876,041	6,610,254
Colorado	4,606,451	559,365	5,165,816
Connecticut	819,834	558,129	1,377,963
Delaware	819,834	292,014	1,111,848
Florida	2,355,999	876,041	3,232,040
Georgia	3,244,337	876,041	4,120,378
Hawaii	819,834	292,014	1,111,848
Idaho	3,354,271	292,014	3,646,285
Illinois	3,047,785	876,041	3,923,826
Indiana	2,505,795	876,041	3,381,836
Iowa	2,888,304	471,473	3,359,777
Kansas	3,184,828	292,014	3,476,842
Kentucky	2,491,698	625,737	3,117,435
Louisiana	2,553,396	716,522	3,269,918
Maine	1,855,868	292,014	2,147,882
Maryland	1,000,335	811,859	1,812,194
Massachusetts	819,834	876,041	1,695,875
Michigan	6,473,698	876,041	7,349,739
Minnesota	4,890,592	742,861	5,633,453
Mississippi	2,516,454	436,914	2,953,368
Missouri	4,409,095	868,843	5,277,938
Montana	5,257,769	292,014	5,549,783
Nebraska	2,954,116	292,014	3,246,130
Nevada	3,174,983	292,014	3,466,997
New Hampshire	819,834	292,014	1,111,848
New Jersey	819,834	876,041	1,695,875
New Mexico	3,779,698	292,014	4,071,712
New York	4,848,909	876,041	5,724,950
North Carolina	3,277,236	876,041	4,153,277
North Dakota	2,383,767	292,014	2,675,781
Ohio	3,859,200	876,041	4,735,241
Oklahoma	3,288,615	534,098	3,822,713
Oregon	4,170,252	482,606	4,652,858
Pennsylvania	6,726,332	876,041	7,602,373
Rhode Island	819,834	292,014	1,111,848
South Carolina	1,956,277	592,017	2,548,294
South Dakota	2,950,036	292,014	3,242,050
Tennessee	4,181,674	828,111	5,009,785
Texas	8,198,344	876,041	9,074,385
Utah	3,176,668	292,014	3,468,682
Vermont	819,834	292,014	1,111,848
Virginia	2,721,670	876,041	3,597,711
Washington	2,886,598	826,330	3,712,928
West Virginia	2,068,602	292,014	2,360,616
Wisconsin	5,290,582	830,588	6,121,170
Wyoming	3,227,500	292,014	3,519,514
Puerto Rico	819,834	0	819,834
Guam	273,278	48,669	321,947
Virgin Islands	273,278	48,669	321,947
American Samoa	273,278	48,669	321,947
N. Mariana Islands	273,278	48,669	321,947
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>163,966,870</b>	<b>29,201,362</b>	<b>193,168,232</b>

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Final Apportionment of Federal Aid in  
Wildlife Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 1999**

<b>State</b>	<b>Wildlife Restoration</b>	<b>Hunter Education</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alabama	2,323,184	632,474	2,955,658
Alaska	6,921,653	269,204	7,190,857
Arizona	3,304,386	573,719	3,878,105
Arkansas	2,551,161	269,204	2,820,365
California	4,889,270	807,612	5,696,882
Colorado	3,839,533	515,673	4,355,206
Connecticut	692,165	514,533	1,206,698
Delaware	692,165	269,204	961,369
Florida	2,095,005	807,612	2,902,617
Georgia	2,779,883	807,612	3,587,495
Hawaii	692,165	269,204	961,369
Idaho	2,856,729	269,204	3,125,933
Illinois	2,634,433	807,612	3,442,045
Indiana	2,052,848	807,612	2,860,460
Iowa	2,426,062	434,646	2,860,708
Kansas	2,589,893	269,204	2,859,097
Kentucky	2,067,747	576,861	2,644,608
Louisiana	2,132,262	660,554	2,792,816
Maine	1,545,005	269,204	1,814,209
Maryland	833,489	748,445	1,581,934
Massachusetts	692,165	807,612	1,499,777
Michigan	5,431,114	807,612	6,238,726
Minnesota	4,195,428	684,836	4,880,264
Mississippi	2,101,553	402,786	2,504,339
Missouri	3,782,045	800,977	4,583,022
Montana	4,465,574	269,204	4,734,778
Nebraska	2,529,497	269,204	2,798,701
Nevada	2,670,151	269,204	2,939,355
New Hampshire	692,165	269,204	961,369
New Jersey	692,165	807,612	1,499,777
New Mexico	3,151,513	269,204	3,420,717
New York	4,151,808	807,612	4,959,420
North Carolina	2,626,870	807,612	3,434,482
North Dakota	2,037,655	269,204	2,306,859
Ohio	3,222,682	807,612	4,030,294
Oklahoma	2,725,456	492,379	3,217,835
Oregon	3,512,017	444,909	3,956,926
Pennsylvania	5,775,262	807,612	6,582,874
Rhode Island	692,165	269,204	961,369
South Carolina	1,643,617	545,775	2,189,392
South Dakota	2,616,354	269,204	2,885,558
Tennessee	3,541,577	763,427	4,305,004
Texas	6,921,653	807,612	7,729,265
Utah	2,656,876	269,204	2,926,080
Vermont	692,165	269,204	961,369
Virginia	2,328,626	807,612	3,136,238
Washington	2,503,986	761,785	3,265,771
West Virginia	1,756,436	269,204	2,025,640
Wisconsin	4,441,312	765,710	5,207,022
Wyoming	2,649,089	269,205	2,918,294
Puerto Rico	692,165	0	692,165
Guam	230,722	44,867	275,589
Virgin Islands	230,722	44,867	275,589
American Samoa	230,722	44,867	275,589
N. Mariana Islands	230,722	44,867	275,589
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>138,433,067</b>	<b>26,920,402</b>	<b>165,353,469</b>

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Final Apportionment of Federal Aid in  
Wildlife Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 1998**

<b>State</b>	<b>Wildlife Restoration</b>	<b>Hunter Education</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alabama	2,101,918	649,571	2,751,489
Alaska	6,358,014	276,481	6,634,495
Arizona	3,023,218	589,228	3,612,446
Arkansas	2,347,373	276,481	2,623,854
California	4,536,173	829,443	5,365,616
Colorado	3,497,801	529,612	4,027,413
Connecticut	635,801	528,442	1,164,243
Delaware	635,801	276,481	912,282
Florida	1,827,066	829,443	2,656,509
Georgia	2,527,459	829,443	3,356,902
Hawaii	635,801	276,481	912,282
Idaho	2,615,607	276,481	2,892,088
Illinois	2,435,883	829,443	3,265,326
Indiana	1,912,167	829,443	2,741,610
Iowa	2,197,061	446,395	2,643,456
Kansas	2,347,855	276,481	2,624,336
Kentucky	1,928,544	592,454	2,520,998
Louisiana	1,949,070	678,409	2,627,479
Maine	1,431,925	276,481	1,708,406
Maryland	770,840	768,676	1,539,516
Massachusetts	635,801	829,443	1,465,244
Michigan	4,993,737	829,443	5,823,180
Minnesota	3,897,632	703,347	4,600,979
Mississippi	1,913,723	413,674	2,327,397
Missouri	3,215,092	822,628	4,037,720
Montana	4,113,379	276,481	4,389,860
Nebraska	2,321,570	276,481	2,598,051
Nevada	2,452,035	276,481	2,728,516
New Hampshire	635,801	276,481	912,282
New Jersey	635,801	829,443	1,465,244
New Mexico	2,853,690	276,481	3,130,171
New York	3,841,533	829,443	4,670,976
North Carolina	2,453,319	829,443	3,282,762
North Dakota	1,850,195	276,481	2,126,676
Ohio	2,976,061	829,443	3,805,504
Oklahoma	2,481,372	505,689	2,987,061
Oregon	3,214,382	456,936	3,671,318
Pennsylvania	5,341,253	829,443	6,170,696
Rhode Island	635,801	276,481	912,282
South Carolina	1,483,557	560,528	2,044,085
South Dakota	2,406,689	276,481	2,683,170
Tennessee	3,167,318	784,064	3,951,382
Texas	6,358,014	829,443	7,187,457
Utah	2,515,875	276,481	2,792,356
Vermont	635,801	276,481	912,282
Virginia	2,159,335	829,443	2,988,778
Washington	2,359,031	782,377	3,141,408
West Virginia	1,595,850	276,481	1,872,331
Wisconsin	4,340,213	786,408	5,126,621
Wyoming	2,477,500	276,481	2,753,981
Puerto Rico	635,801	0	635,801
Guam	211,934	46,080	258,014
Virgin Islands	211,934	46,080	258,014
American Samoa	211,934	46,080	258,014
N. Mariana Islands	211,934	46,080	258,014
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127,160,274</b>	<b>27,648,099</b>	<b>154,808,373</b>

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Final Apportionment of Federal Aid in  
Wildlife Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 1997**

<b>State</b>	<b>Wildlife Restoration</b>	<b>Hunter Education</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alabama	2,281,510	677,588	2,959,098
Alaska	6,847,483	288,406	7,135,889
Arizona	3,230,268	614,642	3,844,910
Arkansas	2,517,455	288,406	2,805,861
California	4,917,403	865,218	5,782,621
Colorado	3,497,435	552,455	4,049,890
Connecticut	684,748	551,234	1,235,982
Delaware	684,748	288,406	973,154
Florida	2,046,150	865,218	2,911,368
Georgia	2,762,571	865,218	3,627,789
Hawaii	684,748	288,406	973,154
Idaho	2,798,632	288,406	3,087,038
Illinois	2,597,751	865,218	3,462,969
Indiana	2,211,355	865,218	3,076,573
Iowa	2,334,739	465,649	2,800,388
Kansas	2,564,190	288,406	2,852,596
Kentucky	2,102,135	618,007	2,720,142
Louisiana	2,163,869	707,670	2,871,539
Maine	1,581,766	288,406	1,870,172
Maryland	870,409	801,830	1,672,239
Massachusetts	684,748	865,218	1,549,966
Michigan	5,253,980	865,218	6,119,198
Minnesota	4,275,085	733,684	5,008,769
Mississippi	2,076,796	431,517	2,508,313
Missouri	3,423,925	858,110	4,282,035
Montana	4,414,510	288,406	4,702,916
Nebraska	2,451,072	288,406	2,739,478
Nevada	2,606,591	288,406	2,894,997
New Hampshire	684,748	288,406	973,154
New Jersey	684,748	865,218	1,549,966
New Mexico	3,092,518	288,406	3,380,924
New York	4,141,913	865,218	5,007,131
North Carolina	2,702,412	865,218	3,567,630
North Dakota	1,971,665	288,406	2,260,071
Ohio	3,194,955	865,218	4,060,173
Oklahoma	2,648,256	527,500	3,175,756
Oregon	3,395,027	476,644	3,871,671
Pennsylvania	5,843,994	865,218	6,709,212
Rhode Island	684,748	288,406	973,154
South Carolina	1,597,243	584,704	2,181,947
South Dakota	2,552,184	288,406	2,840,590
Tennessee	3,471,359	817,882	4,289,241
Texas	6,847,483	865,218	7,712,701
Utah	2,531,648	288,406	2,820,054
Vermont	684,748	288,406	973,154
Virginia	2,380,149	865,218	3,245,367
Washington	2,767,682	816,122	3,583,804
West Virginia	1,717,429	288,406	2,005,835
Wisconsin	4,559,305	820,327	5,379,632
Wyoming	2,631,623	288,406	2,920,029
Puerto Rico	684,748	0	684,748
Guam	228,250	48,068	276,318
Virgin Islands	228,250	48,068	276,318
American Samoa	228,250	48,068	276,318
N. Mariana Islands	228,250	48,068	276,318
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>136,949,657</b>	<b>28,840,603</b>	<b>165,790,260</b>